

# Gloucester and Gloucestershire Antiquities.

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## A CATALOGUE

OF THE

## MUSEUM FORMED AT GLOUCESTER

DURING THE

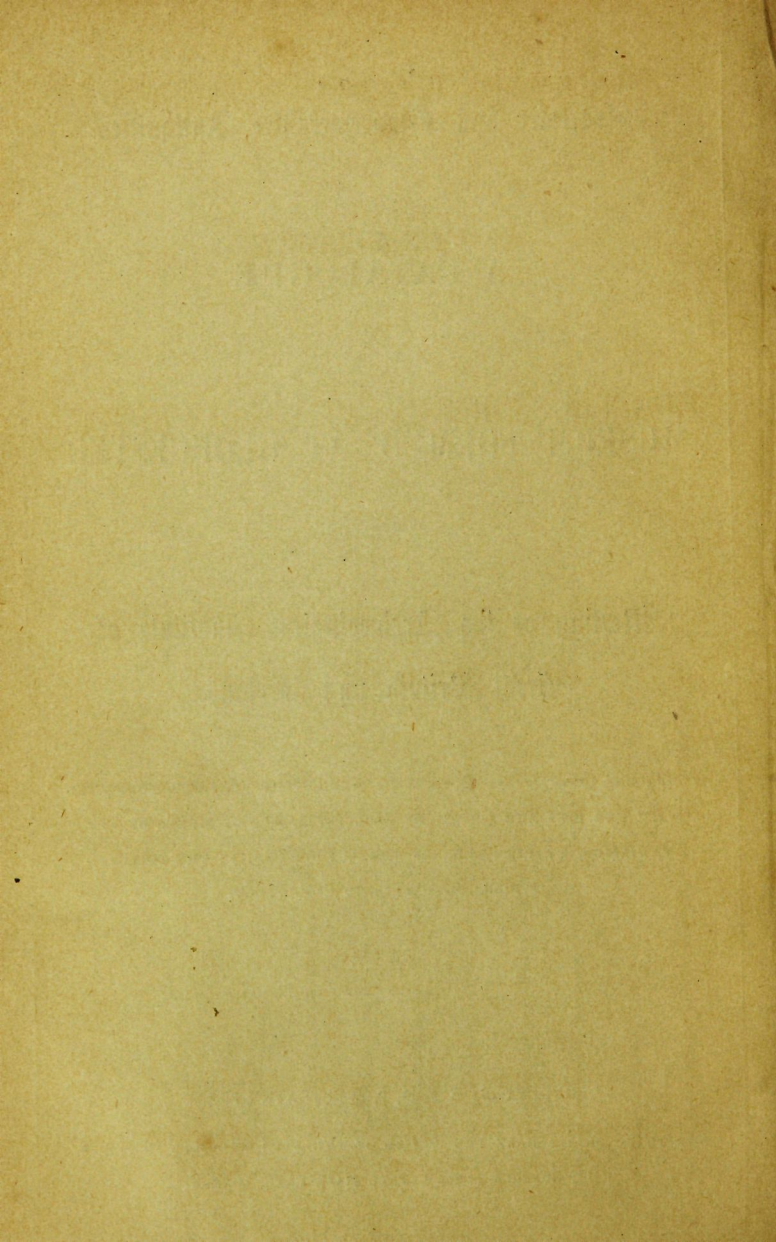
Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of  
Great Britain and Ireland.

COMPRISING DESCRIPTIVE NOTICES OF ANTIQUITIES, CHIEFLY CONNECTED  
WITH THE CITY AND COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, AND OF WORKS OF ART  
EXHIBITED, BY PERMISSION OF THE AUTHORITIES, IN THE COLLEGE  
SCHOOL, JULY 17th to 26th, 1860.

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GLOUCESTER: A. LEA, 2, WESTGATE STREET.

AND TO BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,  
26, SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.





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## PREFATORY NOTICE.

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IN the following pages will be found a concise description of the collection formed in the Temporary Museum, during the recent meeting of the Archæological Institute at Gloucester. I have willingly acceded to a desire, expressed by many visitors, that some lasting record should be preserved of an assemblage of antiquities and examples of ancient or mediæval art, in great part connected with the locality, and which had been viewed with interest and gratification, perhaps unequalled on any previous occasion. The cheering results of our endeavours in these annual gatherings have shown more and more, in each successive year, how acceptable and how truly appreciated are collections of this description, combined in such instructive classification and chronological series as time and circumstances may permit. Whilst the most generally attractive features of such exhibitions may, doubtless, be thus more immediately associated with the illustration of local districts in bygone times, we cannot fail to recognize a still higher interest when these collections are viewed as evidence auxiliary to National History, and as opening, not unfrequently, a fresh page in the unwritten annals of human existence.

I gladly avail myself of the occasion to renew the expression of hearty thanks to those persons by whose liberality the Museum at our Gloucester meeting was enriched; and through whose friendly confidence so many precious objects of Art and Antiquity were entrusted to us for a purpose of public gratification and instruction.

It is with pleasure that I would also here acknowledge the valued co-operation of friends whose willing aid is ever readily given on these occasions. I must specially mention Mr. Charles Tucker, the accomplished Director of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Franks, the Rev. James Beck, and Mr. Edmund Waterton, through whose unwearying exertions and judicious arrangements the Temporary Museum at Gloucester—the fifteenth formed at the successive Annual Meetings of the Institute—has proved productive of so much general satisfaction.

ALBERT WAY.

Apartment of the Archæological Institute,  
26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, London.





# CATALOGUE OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUM,

FORMED AT GLOUCESTER, JULY, 1860.

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ANTIQUITIES OF THE EARLIER PERIODS, INCLUDING POTTERY, OBJECTS OF STONE, BRONZE, ETC.

A small cup of rude pottery of the earliest period, ornamented with chevrony lines scored or punctured on its surface: it has two small perforations on one side, possibly for suspension or facility in carrying. Height,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. diam.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Found on the Cotteswold range, near Cheltenham.—Sir R. Colt Hoare notices, in his *Ancient Wilts*, small urns which he designates incense-cups or *thuribula*, with small lateral holes, possibly, as he supposes, for suspension over the funeral pile, and intended to contain some odoriferous substances. He has figured examples found in barrows in Wiltshire.—Capt. Bell, Chalfont Lodge, Cheltenham.

A leaf-shaped flat spear-head of flint, found at Hare Park, in the parish of Dullingham, Cambridgeshire, a remarkable example,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. at the widest part of the blade; thickness about  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. It has a deep notch on each of its edges, towards the lower end, probably for attaching it by a thong or cord to a haft.—A triangular object of white flint, carefully chipped to a sharp edge in each direction; the edges are slightly curvilinear; diameter about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. No other example appears to have been noticed. It was found in Cambridgeshire.—A small celt or axe-head of green stone, not perforated for a haft, and specially deserving of notice as having occurred among Roman remains at Ickleton, Cambridgeshire, in a building which has been designated a temple, or *basilica*. Described in *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. vi., p. 17.—The Lord Braybrooke, F.S.A.

Another leaf-shaped spear-head of flint, of unusually large dimensions, symmetrical in form, and very skilfully made. Length 7 in.; breadth at the widest part of the blade  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. It is not formed with notches as a means of attachment. Found at a depth of 16 ft. in cutting through “Jackdaw Hill,” in making the Birmingham Railway. Sir R. Colt Hoare found two relics of this description in barrows in Wiltshire. *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i., pl. 17, 19, pp. 164, 172. He considered the interments, where these occurred, to be of the earliest date.—A collection of stone celts, chisels, axe-heads or mauls, pierced for adjustment to a haft; a flint flake, or knife, of unusual size,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length; a core of flint, or central piece thrown aside after chipping off flakes; a polishing or sharpening stone, with other stone implements of unusual forms, chiefly found in Burwell Fen, at Haddenham, and other places in the Cambridgeshire Fens.—The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

Celt, of dark green porphyry, found on the Battle Field, Clontarf: length,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  in.; a fragment of a stone celt, found in England; flint arrow-heads, of



various types, chiefly found in Ireland, and several flint flakes, supposed to be the first chippings, intended to be formed into points for arrows, &c.—The Rev. James Beck, Rector of Parham, Sussex.

Flint flakes and arrow-heads of various types.—Professor James Buckman, F.G.S.

Stone weapons and implements from various localities, especially objects of flint found at Hoxne, Suffolk, resembling in form those recently found in the drift in the valley of the Somme, in Picardy; a fragment of bone of the *Elephas primigenius* from Hoxne, and a carefully finished arrow-head of flint from the same place. The curious flint implements there found are figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiii. p. 204. See also *Archæol. Journ.* vol. xvii. p. 169.—Stone weapons from Suffolk and Cambridgeshire; flint flakes; roughly shaped discs, possibly intended for sling-stones, found near Malton and Pickering, Yorkshire, and other antiquities of stone.—The Rev. Greville J. Chester, Sheffield.

A small sharply-pointed flint flake, found on Hampton Downs, near Bath.—Mr. Robert H. Brackstone.

Implements of stone, flint flakes, and other ancient relics from a chambered long barrow at West Kennet, Wilts.—John Thurnam, Esq., M.D., Devizes.

A large mass of flint found near the tumulus called Twyn-y-beddau, near Hay, under the Black Mountains, Brecknockshire, and supposed to have been brought as material for the supply of weapons; flint flakes being found in considerable quantities scattered near the spot.—The Rev. Thomas W. Webb, Tretyre, Herefordshire.

Two flint flakes or rudely fashioned arrow-heads found in the Campagna, near Rome, and interesting as compared with similar objects found in the British Islands.—Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A.

Bronze weapons, a small spear-head with two side loops, and a celt of the simple axe-head form, without any ridges at the sides, and engraved with diagonal and chevrony lines, punctures, &c. in the fashion most commonly occurring in Irish antiquities of the same class. They were found, about 1854, in the Kilcot Wood, near Newent, Gloucestershire.—John Irving, Esq., the Lea.

A bronze socketed celt, found with Roman remains at Chester le Street, Durham. It is remarkable as being of a type hitherto found only in the North of France, and in the Southern parts of England. The socket is square within; the breadth is nearly equal throughout; the side loop of comparatively small size. The specimens hitherto noticed are, perhaps without exception, unfinished and rough from the mould. An example is figured, *Archæologia*, vol. v., pl. viii., fig. 9, being one of a considerable number found in the New Forest.—The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle.

Several bronze socketed celts of the same peculiar type as that last described; they were obtained, as believed, from the North of France.—Bronze celts and palstaves of various types; bronze leaf-shaped swords, broken.—The Rev. J. Beck, Rector of Parham, Sussex.

Collection of antiquities of bronze, consisting of swords, celts, palstaves, socketed celts, and spear heads, chiefly found in Ireland; especially a bronze leaf-shaped sword found in the Shannon; another from co. Limerick, with rivets for affixing the handle; an elaborately ornamented bronze celt found at



Aughanacloy, co. Tyrone, and one of golden coloured metal from Lough Rea, co. Galway; a copper celt from Ballinderry, co. Westmeath; a bronze implement of very rare type, with a transverse piece giving it a cruciform appearance; and a bronze gouge, found near Fetham, co. Wexford. With these were sent a few remarkable specimens found in England, a palstave and a socketed celt dug up at Ulleskelf, Yorkshire; and a remarkable socketed celt with a large detached bronze ring, found in the bed of the Thames opposite Somerset House.—Also, four specimens of “Ring Money” of gold, and two of bronze, discovered in Ireland; one of the former was described as found with a bronze socketed celt.—Mr. Robert H. Brackstone, Bath.

Two gold armlets, part of a hoard found at Newmarket, co. Clare, in 1854. See a notice of the discovery, *Catalogue of Antiquities, &c.*, in the Museum at the Edinburgh Meeting of the Institute, p. 55.—Mrs. Charles Tucker, Marlands, Exeter.

Bronze frame, supposed to have been attached to a head-piece of felt or leather, found, in 1844, with an interment near the large camp on Leckhampton Hill, Gloucestershire, South of Cheltenham. It is figured *Arch. Journ.* vol. xii., p. 9. Its date has been assigned to the later Roman or the Saxon age.—A bronze spear-head, finely patinated, found, as stated, on Leckhampton Hill. Length, nearly 8 in.—Roman pottery from Dry Hill and Tewkesbury; a bronze fibula and other relics.—Capt. Bell, Chalfont Lodge, Cheltenham.

Two bronze bridle bits, (late British?) imperfect; fragments of bronze rings, supposed to be suited for horse furniture, and resembling those found in 1800 on Polden Hill, Somerset, figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv., p. 90.—Also a diminutive bronze spear-head, with side-loops, length nearly 4 in.; part of a bronze palstave; a bronze pin with a circular flat head, similar to those found in Ireland; and another terminating with a ring, resembling one found at Holt, Worcestershire, figured by Mr. Allies, in his *Antiquities* of that county, pl. 4, p. 149. No record has been preserved, unfortunately, of the discovery of these curious objects.—Thomas Evans, Esq., M.D., Gloucester.

A ball ornamented with astroidal patterns, formed by incrustations of hard pastes of reddish-brown colour, of various shades, on a white ground. Found at Slymbridge, Gloucestershire, in 1847, in clearing out a ditch which serves as a drain to the old moat surrounding the Rectory garden, and near the churchyard. It lay in a stratum of gravel. Diameter  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. It is figured in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. ix., p. 336, with another example, now in the British Museum, and stated to have been found in an urn of British pottery, in a tumulus on the Downs, near Brighton. It appears, however, very questionable whether these remarkable objects can be assigned to so remote a period. No other relic of early character appears to have been found at Slymbridge, with the exception of a small bronze cock, discovered in draining at a depth of 2 ft. near Gossington Hall in that parish. This was exhibited with the ball, and is conjectured to have been a votive offering to Æsculapius.—The Rev. R. M. White, D.D., Rector of Slymbridge.

#### ROMAN AND ANGLO-ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

A small globular vase of fine red ware, somewhat inferior in quality to Samian, which it resembles. It is ornamented in relief with representations of stags with spreading antlers like those of the elk, and hounds at full cry. Diam.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., height 3 in. Found at Gloucester Spa in 1859.—Portion of an antefix, ornamented with a female head; also portions of *mortaria*, of Samian,

black, and other ware, all found in the Grove, Gloucester, adjacent to the Cathedral on the North East side, during excavations for clearing away the accumulated earth round the Cathedral, and draining the ground. Among the marks on Samian ware are—LITTERA F.—LITTERE.—PINTII. MANV. (the last word in tied letters) OF SECVNDI—OSBI M—PECVLIARIS—SILVINII.—PATRICIV..—BRICC.... Also, on Samian with ornaments in relief, REGIN F.—in incuse letters on a little raised panel.—The Rev. Herbert Haines, Gloucester.

Fragments of Samian ware disinterred at the base of the apsidal structure, being the chapel on the North side of the choir of Gloucester Cathedral. They were found in excavations made by direction of Professor Willis, in order to expose to view the form and construction of certain parts of the Cathedral, preliminary to his discourse on its Architectural History, July 20th, 1860.—The Rev. C. W. Bingham.

Collection of Roman antiquities found in various parts of Gloucester, chiefly in trenching garden-ground; a bronze lamp; a glass *ampulla*, found in King Street; melon-shaped beads of pale blue vitrified paste, found at the lower end of Worcester Street; iron keys, nails, &c., and an adze, with other relics, probably of the Roman period.—Mr. Henry Arkell, Southgate Street.

Roman and other coins, discovered at Kingsholm, near Gloucester, during the works for the sewerage improvements.—Also, Roman antiquities of bronze, a *statera* or stilyard, a weight for stilyard, a bow-shaped *fibula*, a *ligula* and a probe (?); an octagonal ferrule, apparently for a weapon or staff; with other objects, stated to have been found at Kingsholm. A bronze *statera*, found there in 1788, is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. x, p. 134, pl. xiii., and described by the late Mr. S. Lysons, in whose possession it was at that time, as the first object of that nature, as he believed, which had been found in England.—F. Andrews, Esq., Gloucester.

Roman antiquities found at Gloucester, chiefly in the works for the improvement of the sewerage, and at Kingsholm. They consisted of pottery, the upper stone of a handmill of volcanic stone, resembling that obtained at Andernach on the Rhine, and which appears to have been extensively used for handmills by the Romans; the upper portion of a small column; and portions of painted wall-decorations in fresco, found with numerous other Roman vestiges in Long Smith Street, Gloucester. See notices by Mr. Clarke of Roman objects discovered at various times in and near Gloucester, *Gent. Mag.* N.S. vol. xl., p. 39; vol. xli., p. 486; vol. xlii., p. 248; and vol. xliv., p. 41; also in Mr. Clarke's *Architectural Hist. of Glouc.*—J. R. Clarke, Esq., Gloucester.

Roman bronze lamp with two nozzles; also several small relics of bronze; a *fibula*; portion of a *stylus*; a small broken *lar*; a figure of a dog; a head of a statuette; a bird, and a duck forming the ornament of a *fibula*; all found at Kingsholm near Gloucester, in 1815.—Also a bust of Venus, the weight of a *statera*, found at Adderbury, Oxfordshire, with a coin of Constantine.—Mr. C. Faulkner, Deddington.

Sculptured tablet in bas relief, found in Northgate Street, Gloucester, at a depth of 8 ft., in excavations under, or adjacent to, the Shakespeare Inn, and near bases of columns with remains there disinterred, supposed to be of a temple, or of some public edifice. The dimensions of the tablet, the upper part of which is of pedimental form, are 22½ in. in height, by 17½ in. in width. The sculpture represents two figures standing, that to the left being probably Mercury, naked with the exception of a short mantle over his left shoulder;



his right hand rests on the caduceus, and at his feet is the cock, his usual symbol; in the left hand, raised to his breast, is some attribute indistinctly shown, possibly the purse. To the right is a draped figure, supposed to represent Minerva, although the attributes are not clearly shown; in her right hand is a *patera*, with which she seems to pour a libation upon a small altar, resembling a round pedestal, standing between the figures; in her left she holds a *hasta*, terminating in a crescent shaped head. It has been conjectured that the deities represented may be Æsculapius and Hygeia; this explanation of the sculpture is stated by the Rev. S. Lysons; *Romans in Gloucestershire*, p. 55.—Mr. Ward, Worcester Street, Gloucester.

A glass *ampulla* found in Nov. 1859, in a leaden cist containing human remains, just outside the entrenched work at Newark, near Gloucester, of which a ground-plan is given in the *Romans in Gloucestershire*, by the Rev. S. Lysons, p. 49. No vestiges of Roman occupation had been recorded as found there, and the camp had been hitherto regarded (without sufficient grounds) as one of the works thrown up during the siege of Gloucester by Charles I. The coffin, now deposited in the Museum at Gloucester, measures 5 ft. 9 in., by 14 in. at the head, 12 in. at the feet, and 12 in. deep. It had, as supposed, an inner chest of wood, the whole being fastened together with iron nails, 4 in. long. A small vase of thin ware lay, with the *ampulla*, in the cist or coffin. Similar glass vessels were found with the Roman interments at Bartlow, Essex, and are figured, *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., pl. 33, p. 304; vol. xxix., p. 4. See also an example found at Chesterford, *Arch. Journ.* vol. xvii., p. 118. A second interment, apparently in a wooden coffin, was found near the same spot at Newark, with small brass coins: these, with the nails and other Roman relics, were exhibited.—An iron ring, found at Rodmarton, Gloucestershire.—A fragment of a small sculptured tablet, found at Coomb End, Gloucestershire, with Roman remains noticed and figured by the late Mr. Samuel Lysons, Dir. S. A., in the *Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ*, vol. ii., pl. 1-2. The portion which has been preserved represents an armed figure.—The Rev. S. Lysons, Hempsted Court.

Coin of Pertinax, (A.D. 192) first brass, with the reverse—CONSECRATIO—an eagle upon a globe; in the field—S. S.—Akerman's *Roman Coins*, vol. i., p. 329; described as rare. It is said to have been found in Gloucester.—The Rev. E. K. Luscombe, Gloucester.

The upper portion of a large amphora, being the neck and two handles: they measure  $15\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length, the diameter of the mouth is 6 in.; the amphora appears to have measured about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter. This object, given to the present possessor by the late Rev. Dr. Williams, Rector of Woodchester, is doubtless the same fragment which is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. x., p. 132, pl. x., where it is described by the late Mr. Samuel Lysons, as having been found at Kingsholm, near Gloucester. It belonged at that time (1790) to the Rev. Peter Hawker, of Woodchester.—An iron key, horse-shoe, and a small axe-head found on the site of the Roman villa at Woodchester.—Henry D. Cholmeley, Esq., The Priory, Woodchester.

A large collection of Roman small brass coins, found in 1859, at Gloucester, in digging foundations for a house. They are in poor condition. Those identified are of Constans, Maximian, Valentinian, Valens, Julian, Gratian, Eugenius, Arcadius, Honorinus, Theodosius II., Constans, and Valentinian II., ranging from A.D. 337 to 408. The hoard consisted of about 700 coins.—Kedgwin Hoskins Fryer, Esq., Gloucester.



Portions of Roman pottery, of various kinds of ware, found at Gloucester, fragments of Samian, and two pateræ of Samian ware.—Consular and other Roman coins supposed to have been found at Kingsholm near Gloucester.—Thomas Evans, Esq., M.D., Gloucester.

Thirty-seven small brass Roman coins, part of a deposit of many thousands, found in 1855, in the Coombe Wood, Aston Ingham, Herefordshire. They are of Constantine the Great, the Empress Fausta, also of Maximian, Maximinus, Licinius, Julius Crispus, Constantine the Younger, Constantius, &c. One of the coins of Constantine has the rare reverse, BEAT. TRANQLITAS. (*sic*) an altar inscribed VOTIS XX. and in the exergue P. LON. Akerman's *Roman Coins*, vol. ii., p. 242. These coins have been deposited in the Gloucester Museum. The find occurred in draining; the coins, which were in very perfect state, appeared to have been deposited in two chests, possibly thus packed for transport on horseback. It may deserve mention that near the site of the discovery there is a gate; according to local tradition the spot was considered to be haunted, and after nightfall persons preferred taking a long circuit to venturing through that gate.—John Irving, Esq., The Lea.

Bronze fibula of elegant design, chased for enamel. Found at Kingsholm.—The Rev. Hugh Fowler, Gloucester.

A gold armlet, found in London Road, Gloucester, at a depth of about 6 ft. It is formed of a stout wire, the ends of which are spirally twisted, and adjusted together so as to give a considerable degree of elasticity. Weight, 17 dwt. 5 gr. In Lord Braybrooke's museum at Audley End, where this interesting armlet is now preserved, there are several finger rings of bronze thus formed, found in his excavations in Essex. A bronze armlet of similar construction, found at Aldborough, Yorkshire, is figured in Mr. Ecroyd Smith's *Reliquiæ Isurianaë*, pl. 25, a.—A gold ring, originally set with a pearl; found at a depth of about 6 ft., in sinking a well in Northgate Street, Gloucester. These gold ornaments are probably late Roman.—Mr. Mann, Gloucester.

Roman antiquities, found, as described, at Edgworth, Gloucestershire, and consisting of a bronze bow-shaped fibula, enameled lozengewise with deep blue enamel, and in very perfect preservation; three other fibulæ; a terracotta lamp; bronze keys; an imperial head in low relief, and a head of an axe, both of them of bronze.—Edmund Hopkinson, Esq., Edgworth Manor.

Portions of the handle of a bronze skillet or *trulla*, from Corinium; also ancient keys of bronze and iron, with other relics of Roman occupation in Gloucestershire.—Professor James Buckman, F.G.S., Cirencester.

Antiquities discovered in the course of excavations on the site of an extensive Roman villa and other buildings at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, and within an ancient encampment of oblong form on a considerable elevation, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant from the Severn. The first regular investigations of the remains were made in 1805, under the direction of the late Right Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst. The objects exhibited, selected from an extensive collection of Roman relics, consisted of antiquities of bronze, such as a miniature bust; a greyhound lying down; a statuette of Victory standing on a globe; several objects of bronze and base silver, supposed to be surgical instruments, probes, tweezers, spatulæ, &c.; a diminutive axe of bronze, possibly an *ex voto* or a child's toy; and a fragment of sandstone, on which are carved the fore-paws of an animal, probably a portion of some sculptured figure.—Also a stamp of greenish coloured stone, such as were used by empirics and oculists in Roman

times; it is a flat tablet with inscriptions on three of its sides, mentioning three salves or *collyria* made by Julius Jucundus. The inscriptions are figured, *Archæol. Journ.* vol. xiii., p. 282, and fully explained by Professor Simpson, *Monthly Journal of Medical Science*, vol. xii., p. 338. These stamps are of rare occurrence; objects of this description have however been found at Cirencester, Wroxeter, Kenchester, St. Albans; also in Ireland and in Scotland, and are described, *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. vii., p. 354; vol. viii., p. 210; vol. ix., pp. 97, 187.—Also a small Roman urn with one handle, found at some distance from the villa, in the valley through which the railway has been carried. It contained coins.—With these interesting objects from Lydney, were sent a large folio volume of views, plans, drawings of mosaic pavements, inscriptions and miscellaneous antiquities, pottery, relics of metal, &c.; also two M.S. volumes, containing a detailed narrative of the discoveries, with dissertations on some remarkable particulars. The principal building was of great extent, consisting of upwards of sixty-five chambers, many of them furnished with hypocausts and tessellated floors, one of which bears a curious inscription. Remains were also found of a detached building, supposed to be a Temple; three inscriptions of votive character, and bearing the name of an unknown deity, *Nodens*, were brought to light. They are given, *Trans. Arch. Inst.*, Bristol meeting, p. 62. Some notices of these discoveries at Lydney may be found in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. ii., p. 389; *Archæologia*, vol. v., p. 20; vol. x., p. 133; and in Lysons' *Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ*, vol. ii., where many of the minor relics are figured.—Charles Bathurst, Esq., Lydney Park.

Ground plans and sections of remains of a Roman villa, excavated by direction of the Earl of Ducie, near Cromhall, about 4 miles W. of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire. These plans were executed in Oct. 1855 by Messrs. Foster, architects, of Bristol. The principal buildings appeared to have occupied two sides of an irregular quadrangle, measuring about 200 ft. in each direction; the foundations of about twenty-five chambers were laid open, including a hypocaust, with arrangements probably for baths, &c.; and in two of the chambers remains of tessellated floors were found.—Also, collections of Roman relics, discovered in the course of the excavations, portions of pottery, bone, objects of metal, such as a flat round fibula of bronze; an armilla, spirally wreathed; the leaden *equipondium* and the bronze beam of a stilyard; bronze handle of a *cochlear*; an irregularly shaped disk of bone, ornamented with deep cut circles, possibly a *latrunculus* or piece used in the game of tables, similar to draughts; a fragment of a glass vase ornamented with lines turned on the lathe; the handle of an amphora, worn down as a rubber, possibly like Bath brick in present times, in polishing floors; also pieces of Samian, painted Roman ware, and of *mortaria*, granulated with small stones. Previously to 1797, when Lysons published his *Woodchester*, Roman vestiges, coins, and a tessellated pavement had been noticed at Cromhall, as mentioned in the descriptive letterpress, p. 19. The site, shown in his Map of Roman remains in Gloucestershire, plate i. in that work, is on the line of the Ikenild Street, leading from *Corinium* to *Trajectus Augusti* on the Severn. It is described as adjacent to an extensive entrenched work in Lord Ducie's Park.—The Earl of Ducie.

A small *cylix* of Roman ware, found at the station at Chesterford, Essex, (*Iceiani*); and a fragment of a vase of painted white ware, moulded to represent a human face, about half life-size.—A bronze statuette of a river-god, recumbent and leaning upon an urn, found recently in excavating one of the deep shafts near Chesterford. It is figured, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. xvii.,



p. 124.—Two interesting examples of Roman enamel on metal, one of them being part of a bowl discovered at Chesterford; the other, enriched with brilliant blue enamel, and a foliated pattern of unusual elegance, was found with Roman vessels, &c., in a tumulus at Thornborough, Bucks. The relics brought to light there passed into the collection of the Duke of Buckingham, and were acquired at the Stowe sale for the museum at Audley End.—The Lord Braybrooke, F.S.A.

Portions of Roman-British urns, as supposed, and horns of red deer, found in gravel, in 1838, in the parish of Newbold-upon-Stour, Worcestershire, in opening a quarry for obtaining the white lias stone used in building at Lower Eatington House.—Evelyn P. Shirley, Esq., M.P.

Electrotyped and silvered facsimile of the Corbridge *Lanx*, in possession of the Duke of Northumberland. That magnificent piece of Roman silver plate was found in 1735 on the North side of the Tyne, near Corbridge, Northumberland; it measures  $19\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 15 in., and the weight is 148 oz. It represents, in very low relief, certain deities, among which Apollo, Minerva, and Diana may be identified with certainty. The import, however, of the scene or subject of mythological symbolism displayed upon this remarkable object has not been satisfactorily explained. See Hodgson's *Hist. of Northumberland*, part ii., vol. iii., p. 246, and Dr. Bruce's *Roman Wall*, p. 311.—His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

A rudely fashioned ladder, shaped out of a solid plank of oak or chesnut, 6 ft. 6 in. long, about 8 in. wide, and 2 in. thick. Six holes are cut in this slab, sufficiently wide to receive the foot, and forming a convenient ladder for use in a mine. It had been recently found in the Westbury Brook Iron Mine, in the Forest of Dean, worked by the Dowlais Company; it lay at a depth of about 300 ft., at the junction of the ancient workings and the modern. These ancient workings are supposed to be as old as Roman times, but this notion appears to be very questionable. The ladder is of great weight, as if the wood, which is in perfect preservation, had become saturated with metallic or earthy particles.—Also a flat wooden implement like a shovel, much decayed, found near the same spot.—John Irving, Esq., The Lea, Gloucestershire.

#### ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.

A collection of antiquities, consisting of weapons, personal ornaments, &c., of the Anglo-Saxon period, disinterred in a cemetery at Fairford, Gloucestershire. The first discoveries occurred in 1844–45, when about thirty-six interments were found, with numerous highly interesting relics, and the researches were continued until the winter of 1851. A detailed narrative of the later excavations is given in Mr. Wylie's record of the results, entitled *Fairford Graves*, (Oxford, J. H. Parker, 1852, 4to.) in which the principal antiquities are figured. The collection exhibited comprised two large iron swords, an iron boss of a shield, iron lance heads, circular, scyphate, and cruciform brooches of bronze, in considerable variety, a brooch in form of a bird, bronze buckles, rings, armlets, &c., numerous beads of glass or coloured vitrified paste and amber, with other relics, figured in the work abovementioned. The saucer-shaped brooches of gilt bronze, of a type supposed to have been suggested by the Byzantine coins technically termed scyphate, are of remarkable workmanship and variety in their design; those of cruciform type, elaborately chased, are even more remarkable; the large broad-sword, essentially Teutonic, was well exemplified. Fragments of Samian and other Roman pottery were



found, with teeth of the horse, and other animal remains. One of the scyphate brooches, found in 1844, is figured in the *Journal Arch. Assoc.*, vol. ii., p. 54. Another extensive discovery of Anglo-Saxon antiquities in Gloucestershire, which occurred in 1847 between Avening and Chavenage, near the Akeman Street, is recorded in the same *Journal*, vol. iv., p. 43.—W. M. Wylie, Esq., F.S.A., Blackwater.

Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon period, found at Fairford, consisting of iron spear-heads, knives, bronze brooches of various types and very beautiful workmanship, including a remarkable pair with ornaments hammered up in very low relief, similar to the brooches figured in Mr. Wylie's *Fairford Graves*, pl. iii., fig. 4,—Ornaments of bronze, deeply chased; tweezers, from Stratton, near Cirencester; a long pin, beads of amber and vitreous paste from Avening, Gloucestershire, with numerous other relics of Teutonic character found in that county.—Professor James Buckman, F.G.S., Cirencester.

A brooch, found at Fairford, Gloucestershire.—Miss Slatter.

An iron spear-head, supposed to be of the Anglo-Saxon period, found recently upon Harden Hill, on a farm, the property of Mr. Forster, at Scrainwood, near Burradon on the river Coquet, Northumberland. It was disinterred at a depth of about 2 ft., in breaking up a quarry. The socket is inlaid with silver, forming beautiful patterns. A spear similar in fashion and ornament, found in Sussex, is in the Duke of Northumberland's museum at Alnwick Castle.—Edw. Charlton, Esq., M.D., Sec. Soc. Antiqu. of Newcastle.

Two saucer-shaped or scyphate brooches, of the Anglo-Saxon period, of gilt bronze, with curiously interlaced ornament, set with small pieces of bright red glass over gold foil, and disposed in cruciform arrangement. Diam. nearly  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. They were found in 1817 with a human skeleton, in a stone quarry at Ashendon, Bucks, and were among the collections at Stowe. They came into the possession of the Duke of Buckingham, and were purchased at the Stowe sale in 1848.—Also a bronze brooch, originally silvered, and set with amber-colored pastes, the *acus* is of great length; this brooch, purchased at the same time, is of a type frequently found in Ireland; no notice had been preserved of its discovery. These remarkable ornaments are described by Mr. C. Roach Smith, and figured in *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. v., p. 113. The scyphate brooches possess considerable interest to the Gloucestershire antiquary, as compared with examples discovered in that county at Fairford and other localities.—The Lord Braybrooke, F.S.A.

Iron bill, the blade curved like that of the bill-hook in common use; it has a long socket open at one side, and was probably intended to be affixed to a long handle. Found at Scotby near Carlisle, at the spot where a large deposit of Saxon coins and silver ingots was brought to light in 1855, as described in the Catalogue of the Museum formed at the Meeting of the Institute in Carlisle, p. 16. This object has been regarded with interest, on account of its apparent connexion with Anglo-Saxon relics and coins of the eighth century found at that place. Similar bills have been found near crannoges, or habitations formed upon piles in lakes in Ireland. Further evidence, however, seems required in order to ascertain its real date.—William Carrick, Esq., Carlisle.

#### MEDIEVAL ANTIQUITIES, WORKS OF DECORATIVE ART, ETC.

A brass dish or shallow basin, found, July 9, 1824, in the bed of the Severn at the Haw Passage, 5 miles north of Gloucester, in excavations for constructing a pier of the bridge erected to facilitate communication between Gloucester

and Tewkesbury. It measures  $10\frac{3}{8}$  in. in diameter, and  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. in depth. It is engraved with the following curious subjects of classical and mythological story. In the central compartment, which is circular and hammered up so as to form a slight boss, is represented the death of Nisus, king of Megara, by the treachery of his daughter Scylla, who cuts off his golden hair, to insure conquest to Minos, the invader of his realm. Around this are six circular compartments, in which appear—The Rape of Ganymede; Ganymede officiating as cupbearer at a banquet of the gods; Orpheus entreating Proserpine to liberate Eurydice from the infernal shades; Orpheus looking back at Eurydice, who is seized and dragged back to the regions of death; Ceres sending forth Triptolemus to instruct famished mankind in the operations of agriculture; and lastly, Triptolemus, mounted on a dragon, scattering seed-corn over the earth. Around each of the seven circles is inscribed an hexameter line, explaining the subject represented, and in each intervening space is introduced a cherub, a nimbed head with four wings. An inscription, engraved on the under side, states that this dish, found as above described, was purchased by Mr. J. Hawkins of the finder, Ben. Jones, one of the workmen employed in digging the foundations. At the sale of the effects of Mr. Hawkins, who lived at the Haw, the dish was purchased by Mr. Williams, bookseller at Cheltenham, for about 20 guineas, and sold by him to the present possessor. An account of the discovery was communicated and published, with a plate, in *Monthly Mag.*, April, 1825, p. 218; it was noticed by Mr. Counsel, *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xciv., ii., p. 164; see also vol. xcv., i., p. 605; ii., pp. 417, 605. A lithograph, of the original size, drawn from the dish by F. Whishaw, was published by Clark, Birchin Lane, soon after its discovery. It is remarkable that a few weeks previously, in the same works for the Haw Bridge, and near the same part of the Severn, a similar brass dish had been brought to light at a depth of seven feet from the bed of the river. The first notice of this discovery appears to be a communication given in *Suppl. Gent. Mag.*, June, 1824, vol. xciv., i., p. 627. The object, then lately found, is described as measuring about 12 in. in diameter. "On the inside, at the bottom, is a small circle, in which the figure of a man in an upright sitting posture is carved out, and with a pen seems in the act of tracing the devices and inscriptions, which are all of different mythological subjects, and wrought in seven distinct compartments, in one of which is recorded the birth of Maximus, in another the infant Hercules strangling the serpents in his cradle, and in a third the giant Hercules slaying a dragon." It was at that time in possession of the person who kept the ferry house at the Haw Passage, and Mr. Whishaw promised to supply Mr. Urban with a drawing of it. At a later period it is stated to have belonged to a Mr. Bullinger, landlord of the Haw Bridge Inn, the same person possibly who had previously kept the ferry; at his death it was sold, and all inquiries have been unavailing to trace into whose possession it may have come. There can be little doubt that the two dishes originally formed a pair, and had been accidentally lost together in the Severn; and that they were of the class of appliances for the table, used for washing hands after the banquet, called *gemelliones*, usually described as pairs, *bacins jumeaux*. They are thus designated by De Laborde, in whose *Glossary*, appended to his Notice of Enamels, &c., in the Louvre, a full account of their use may be found under the word *Bacins*. It may deserve observation that one of the pair was usually furnished with a little spout, or "*biberon pour donner à laver*," commonly in form of the head of an animal, through which the water, occasionally prepared with aromatic herbs, was poured over



the hands into the companion *bacin*. The date of that exhibited may be assigned to the thirteenth century.—W. Lawrence Lawrence, Esq.

Three fine *gemelliones*, or shallow basins, of the same description as that last described, but decorated with enamel by the process technically termed *champlevé*. They were obtained at Rome, and are ornamented with figures of knights and ladies, dancers and musicians, with coats of arms, being those of Courtenay, Lusignan, Burgundy, Dreux, &c. One has the *biberon*, above mentioned. Date, twelfth or thirteenth century.—Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A.

An enameled *chasse* or reliquary, in form of a small shrine, or chapel with a high ridged roof, long preserved in Hereford Cathedral. It is a good example of the enameled *champlevé* work of Limoges in the thirteenth century. The subject of a martyrdom, represented on one side of this reliquary, has been considered to be a representation of the murder of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, who was cruelly put to death A.D. 739, at the court of the Mercian king Offa near Hereford; his relics were removed to a church at Fernley, afterwards Hereford. The martyrdom, however, shown on this *chasse* is obviously that of St. Thomas of Canterbury.—The Rev. F. T. Havergal, Minor Canon of Hereford.

Specimens of the art of enamel, consisting of a *chasse*, date thirteenth century, in the *champlevé* style, probably executed at Limoges; a *plaque*, of very brilliant coloring, representing the Saviour; and a remarkably richly colored *plaque*, painted by Jean Courtois, about 1530—50. The last, in very fine preservation, is much decorated with transparent colors and ornaments *à paillons*; it represents St. Bruno, surrounded by small medallions of subjects from his legend. Over the head of the saint, in the central compartment, is seen the signature I. C.; and in the lower margin is a coat of arms,—1st and 4th, gules a lion rampant or; 2nd and 3rd, chequy or and azure. The escutcheon is ensigned with a mitre, and a crosier appears in the background.—T. Gambier Parry, Esq., Highnam Court.

A casket, decorated with twelve small *plaques* painted in enamel, in *grisaille* with slight flesh tints, representing children engaged in martial sports, boys in triumphal procession with a car, two boys near a blazing cauldron, medallion heads, and other subjects the intention of which is not apparent. The back ground is painted in deep transparent blue, upon which traces of inscriptions in gold may be seen; in the compartment representing the triumph may be deciphered—*LE DIVE*—which occurs in other subjects, and—*LE FIT SESAR SVIS*, signifying probably that the son of Cæsar is portrayed upon the car. The mountings, handle, feet, fastenings, &c., are of gilt metal, beautifully chased and engraved in the style of the *renaissance*. The history of this interesting object is thus recorded in a document preserved with it, the first portion being in the handwriting of Mr. John Berkeley:—

“This is a copy of the original writing upon parchment by Mr. Thomas Abingdon, sign’d and seal’d in 1684, to be kept in this caskett.

“To shew what was in great esteem about 250 years agoe, tho’ perchance in these days not much valued, I sett down the following relation how this cabinet has been dispos’d of.

“It was at first given by the King of France (Francis y<sup>e</sup> 1st) to Cardinall Woolsey, when he was in France, and the great favorite of King Hary the 8th, who at his return into England had presented it the said King Henry,

who gave it to the Queen Ann Bullen; and she to the Lady Elizabeth, wife of Henry, Earl of Worcester; and she to their daughter, the Lady Lucy Somersett, wife of John Nevill, Lord Latimer; and she to her eldest daughter and co-heir, Catherine, wife of Henry, Earl of Northumberland; and she to their daughter, Lady Eleonor Piercy, wife of William, Lord Powis; and she to her daughter, Lucy Herbert, wife of Mr. William Abington; and she to her daughter Catherine, wife of Mr. Thos. Osborn; and she to their daughters Lucy and Eleonor, who at any time shall have it restor'd to them by their affectionate uncle.

(Signed) Thomas Abington, 1684."

Thus far Mr. Abington.

"Note. The sayd Lucy and Eleonor dying without issue, it remain'd with the Abingtons till Thos. Abington, the grandson of the above Thos. Abington who wrote the above account, gave it with his estate at Hindlip to Sir William Compton of Hartbury, Bart., the son of Mary Abington, daughter of Thos. Abington, who forfeited his estate for high treason in the time of James the first (see his will, 20th Aug., 1640) who first introduced the Roman Catholick religion into the family of the Comptons of Hartbury; which Sir Willm. Compton's three daughters being nuns, it came to Jane Compton, the grand-daughter of the aforesaid Sir Willm. Compton, sole heiress of that family, married to Mr. John Berkeley; and they give it to their eldest daughter, Catherine, born 11th Jan., 1776.

(Signed) John Berkeley."

Thus far John Berkeley.

"The said Catherine married Robert Canning, Esq., son of Francis Canning, Esq., of Foxcote, and dying without issue she gave with her estate of Hartbury this casket to her husband, the afore-named Robert Canning, who married secondly, Maria, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Bonner Cheston, of Longford House, co. Glo'ster; and the said Robt. Canning died in 1843, leaving issue two daughters, co-heiresses, Maria and Frances. Maria married in 1848, P. R. Gordon, Esq., second son of William Gordon, Esq., of Millrig, and he assumed in right of his wife the surname and arms of Canning."

An enameled casket, in dimensions, form, and style of art closely resembling that above described, and decorated with several subjects in *grisaille* representing the culture of the vine, was exhibited at one of the meetings of the Institute by William Jones, Esq., of Clytha, Monmouthshire, having been long in possession of his family. It is described, *Proceedings Soc. Antiqu. Lond.* vol. iv., p. Another, portraying the labours of Hercules, was in the Debruges-Dumenil Collection, Catal. No. 762. Mr. Franks attributes these remarkable specimens of French art to the enameler whose productions are signed—C. N., a contemporary, as supposed, with Pierre Raymond; his works are described by De Laborde, *Notice des Emaux, &c., Musée du Louvre*, p. 246.

With the valuable casket of which the descent has been above traced, a pendant *enseigne* or reliquary, of singular beauty in decoration, was also exhibited. Its history and former possessors are unfortunately unknown. It consists of a cylindrical portion of the arm-bone, probably, of some saint, which measures about 2 inches in length by 1 inch in diameter, and is mounted in a frame-work, or *fregio*, formed of three hoops of gold, set with gems and elaborately enriched with translucent enamels of the richest colors. The bone appears in the intervals of these decorations; at each extremity of



the cylinder is a convex circular plate, exquisitely enameled, attached by a hinge so as to close the open end of the piece of bone, and forming the lid of a small receptacle in which a scented pastille was enclosed, probably as a precaution against any unpleasant odour from the relic. Upon the cylinder is affixed, on a richly jeweled base, a crucifix, with figures of the Virgin and St. John. The figures are in full relief (*lavoro di piastra*), the garments and all details elaborately enameled; on the reverse of the cross appear the emblems of the Passion, and beneath is a medallion, delicately painted, representing the Fall in Paradise. To the upper side of the *fregio*, ending the cylinder, are also attached two chains, richly jeweled at intervals, uniting in an arched ornament at top, set with diamonds and rubies, and having a ring by which the jewel might be suspended. To the lower side of the cylinder it appears that three pendants, now lost, were attached. This reliquary is perhaps unique in the beauty of the varied hues of the enamels, for the most part translucent on relief, with which it is everywhere enriched, and also in the perfection of the skill of the goldsmith. It is probably of Italian workmanship, and may be assigned to the commencement of the sixteenth century. It presents an admirable exemplification of the processes employed in the *lavori di minuteria*, and of all the details of art described by Cellini in his *Treatise dell' Oreficeria*, cap. v.—P. R. Gordon Canning, Esq., Hartpury Court, Gloucester.

A casket, destined probably for some sacred purpose, covered with sculptured *plaques* of ivory, representing apostles or certain holy personages, in the style of an early period, and possibly of the Byzantine school. The mountings of thin brass plate, with *repoussé* ornament, appear to be of the fifteenth century.—The central portion of a devotional folding tablet of ivory, sculptured with sacred subjects, and probably of Italian workmanship.—Two devotional folding tablets of ivory. Date thirteenth and early fourteenth century.—T. Gambier Parry, Esq., Highnam Court.

Devotional folding tablet of ivory, finely sculptured; the central portion represents the Virgin with the infant Saviour, on each side is an angel holding a candlestick; above is the crucifixion with the Virgin and St. John. On the dexter leaf appears a crowned female holding a spear with a streamer attached to it, in her left hand is a church; the usual representation of the Gospel or true Faith; in a lower compartment is a female saint holding a palm branch and a book. On the sinister leaf appears the impersonation of the Law or the Synagogue, a female whose head droops, her crown falls off, a spear in her right hand is broken in three pieces, the tables of the law fall from her left hand. Beneath is a female saint. This beautiful triptych, which has been considered of Italian art, whilst some archæologists see in it traces of English design, has been long in possession of the Waterton family. It is of the close of the thirteenth century.—Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A., Walton Hall, Wakefield.

Devotional folding tablet of ivory, sculptured with eighteen subjects from the Passion of our Lord. Date, close of the thirteenth century.—John Webb, Esq.

Casket of wood, the sides and lid decorated with sculptures in ivory, executed in open work; the background being covered with silk tissue, which may originally have been of a rich blue color, but in its present faded condition is of a sober grey. The mounts, lock and hasp, hinges, &c., are of gilt metal, engraved in the style of the sixteenth century, the casket having been renewed possibly at that period; the sculptures may be assigned to the com-

mencement of the fifteenth century. The casket measures 8 in. by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. in height. It probably was raised upon small feet of metal, now lost. The sculptured subjects are thirty-six in number, and appear to be a continuous series in illustration of some tale of romance, which has been stated to be that of Isenbard, Earl of Altorff, and Irmentruda his wife, with her supernatural progeny exposed in a desert place. Two of the sons who were preserved, originated, according to tradition, the factions of the Guelphs and the Ghibelines. The details of costume and armour are exceedingly curious: the sculpture is probably of German art, date about 1400. Dallaway, in his *Inquiries into the Origin of Heraldry*, Gloucester, 1793, p. 44, figured five subjects from this curious casket, at that time in possession of Sir Thomas Crawley-Boevey, Bart. A fuller description of the sculptures will be given in the *Archæological Journal*.—Sir Martin-Hyde Crawley-Boevey, Bart., Flaxley Abbey, Gloucestershire.

Sculptures in ivory, consisting of a pair of devotional folding tablets, representing the Nativity and scenes of the history of our Lord; date, early fourteenth century. Formerly in the collection of the late Mr. A. Welby Pugin.—A leaf of a pair of devotional tablets, representing the crucifixion; date, fourteenth century.—A statuette of the Virgin holding a globe; it has undergone some restorations; fourteenth century.—The three Marys, part of a group, either of the crucifixion or the entombment of our Lord; date, about 1400.—Also a *plaque* of metal, enameled, probably at Limoges; the subject is the Presentation in the temple; *champlevé* work; date, thirteenth century.—The Rev. J. Fuller Russell, F.S.A., Greenhithe, Kent.

Sculpture in ivory, formerly in the Fonthill collection; it represents Cupids playing with goats, designed with spirit, in relief, in the manner of Fiammingo; sixteenth century.—Thomas Evans, Esq., M.D.

An ivory casket, ornamented with fleurs-de-lis carved in relief and arranged with considerable elegance of design. Date, probably the sixteenth century.—Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P.

Silver-mounted casket of ivory; seventeenth century.—William Carrick, Esq., Carlisle.

Portion of a small ivory figure in armour, dug up in a field called Caerbrenin, on the Bodtalog estate, Merionethshire. It was found near portions of Roman tile, but appears to be of the sixteenth century, possibly a chess-piece.—The Rev. S. Lysons, Hempsted Court.

Two medallions sculptured in ivory, in high relief, and framed; one of them portrays Charles Howard, son of William, first Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord High Admiral. He succeeded in 1573; was constituted Lord High Admiral in 1585, and commanded the fleet against the Spanish Armada in 1588. He was created Earl of Nottingham in 1597, on the conquest of Cadiz, and died 1624. The head is three-quarters to the right; underneath is inscribed—L<sup>d</sup> CHARLES HOWARD. The companion head represents Sir Martin Frobisher, the gallant naval adventurer, companion of Sir Francis Drake, and knighted by Elizabeth for his services at the defeat of the Armada, when he commanded one of the largest ships in the fleet. Three-quarters to the left; inscribed—S<sup>r</sup> MARTIN FROBISHER. There is a fine portrait of him in the gallery at Oxford.—A silver mounted drinking goblet of ivory, sculptured with subjects of the chase, in the style of the seventeenth century; also an ivory hunting horn, from the Berryer Collection.—R. R. Whitehead, Esq., Amberley Court.



A mazer bowl of fine-grained wood, with a rim and an enameled central boss of silver gilt; diam.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. On the rim is engraved the following inscription in black letter, *Putum et nos hereditat agnos.* Date, about 1400; obtained at Winchester. Fosbroke has figured, in his *Hist. of Gloucestershire*, vol. ii., p. 110, the enameled silver rim of a silver drinking cup, detached from the wooden bowl, and described as the foot of a candlestick. It was found at Alderley, Gloucestershire, and was in the possession of Mr. Hands, at Berkeley. This object is thus inscribed—*Gloria tibi Domine qui natus est de virgine.*—Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A.

Silver chalice, found, with various printed books, concealed behind the wainscot in a chamber at Lydney Park, supposed to have been a priest's room in former times. The old mansion there, called Whitecross, was built by Sir William Wyntour, Vice-Admiral of England, to whom the manor had been granted by Elizabeth for his gallant behaviour at the period of the Spanish Armada. The house was fortified during the Civil Wars by Sir John Wyntour, a zealous Roman Catholic, and burnt by his orders when the Royal cause had become desperate. The present house was erected in 1690. Benjamin Bathurst, a younger brother of the first Earl Bathurst, purchased the estate of the heirs of Sir John Wyntour.—Charles Bathurst, Esq., Lydney Park.

A silver communion-cup, as supposed, for some private chapel; the bowl is Old English, ornamented with flowers like tulips slightly hammered up, and within is a cruciform ornament. The assay marks are the leopard's head, lion passant, and black letter capital *C.*, the year mark of 1660. Height,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in.—Ancient silver spoon.—Two cocoa-nut cups curiously carved, and mounted in silver with two handles. On one of them are represented Indians with bows and arrows, bananas, a cocoa-nut tree in fruit, a parrot, &c., and on the other appear ships, Fortune floating in a shell, and an escutcheon of the following arms, *ar.* on a fesse wavy *gu.* between four cinquefoils pierced two crescents. Crest, a demi-lion holding a baton.—Silver crucifix, opening to receive a relic.—Shakspearian relic, a portion of the Stratford mulberry tree, with an inscribed silver plate.—A drinking cup of oriental porcelain, to which is affixed a plate thus inscribed, "*Alexr. Pope, his Mugg.*" It was brought many years since from an old Inn at Wokingham, Berks, on the borders of Windsor Forest, much frequented by the poet whilst occupied in the composition of his *Windsor Forest*, written about 1704. On the windows of the Inn were then to be seen inscriptions relating to Pope and "*Molly Mogg,*" a celebrated toast.—Edward Dalton, Esq., D.C.L., Dunkirk House, Nailsworth.

A silver two-handled cup, from which Stephen Mangin, burned in front of his own house at Meaux for professing the reformed faith, drank water at the stake, Oct. 7, 1546. Accompanying this was a copy of the work by J. Crispinus, *Actiones et Monumenta Martyrum*, 1560, in which the cruel death of Mangin is related.—The Rev. E. N. Mangin, Vicar of Horsley.

A select collection of ancient plate, jewelery, mediæval relics and objects of *virtù*, &c. Among these are specially to be noticed a silver chalice and paten of very simple and early form, described as having been given to the church of Atcham, Salop, by Henry III. Upon the paten is rudely engraved the head of our Lord, gilt. The chalice being cracked was sold with the paten to Mr. Baker, a silversmith in Shrewsbury, from whom it was purchased by the present possessor.—A large silver-gilt chalice, of fine German workmanship, ornamented with six chased medallions representing incidents in the

Passion of our Lord; a circular plate attached to the foot bears the following inscription: *Ferd. Zeller S S. Th. D. Colleg. Eccl. S. Andr. Decanus hunc calicem resulo veteri et addito suo argento novum reddidit, Anno 1713.* On an escutcheon ensigned with a coronet are the following arms; quarterly, 1 and 4, a lion rampant double queued, 2 and 3, a tent or canopy.—A massive and very curious silver spoon, of German work, weight 16 oz., date, xvi. cent., possibly intended for some sacred use; within the bowl is chased the Last Judgment; on the reverse appear four Angels with emblems of the Passion; the handle is composed of figures in high relief, the Man of Sorrows, seated; the Virgin, and St. John, or possibly Joseph of Arimathea.—Several silver spoons and forks, Apostle spoons, &c., of fine workmanship, specimens of a large collection of plate of this description; an upright silver stand and snuffers, xvii. cent., and a curious antique pair of snuffers, very similar to those figured in Fossebrooke's *Encycl. Antiqu.*, p. 924.—A silver figure of Apollo, found in dredging in the Thames; chasings in relieve, in silver and mixed metal, by Vischer, dated 1610, and several representing sacred subjects; the Crucifixion, a chasing in silver; an exquisite diminutive crucifix, enameled and set with jewels; several chased objects in bronze; a pair of *présentoirs* of silver, probably of Flemish work, date about 1625, one holding a socket for a candle; a German box of ormolu finely chased with hunting subjects; and a brass lamp of spirited design, with a figure of Winter crouching and blowing the nozzle of the lamp, as if to raise the flame.—An ewer and a laver, in form of a large shell, of yellow *tutenag*; a large German brass charger with ornaments hammered up; a box with a conical cover, like a pyx, and a chafer of bright yellow mixed metal.—Edmund Hopkinson, Esq., Edgworth Manor.

A silver-gilt pine-apple cup, covered, of the seventeenth century. The plate-mark is a bunch of grapes. The form has been attributed to the pine-apple, the arms of Augsburg. Mr. De la Motte has figured a similar cup, dated 1631, in his *Choice Examples of Art Workmanship*.—Mrs. Crawley, Grey Friars, Gloucester.

A jug of mottled brown stone ware, mounted in silver gilt; the goldsmith's work is English, well executed, and of rich character. On the lid is a lion sejant. The assay-marks are the leopard's head crowned, lion passant, and Roman D in an escutcheon, being the year mark of 1581.—R. R. Whitehead, Esq., Amberley Court.

A silver chalice, date 1573, with a silver paten or cover; purchased in Gloucester.—The silver maces belonging to the Corporation of Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire. The charter originally granted to that town by Henry III. was renewed by James I. in 1605. The maces are of that period: on their heads, which are ensigned with crowns, appear the king's initials I. and R. and the rose and crown; on the handles are engraved R.B., the initials of R. Boniface, bailiff of Campden at the accession of James I., and the date 1605.—A curved object of wood, found in the episcopal palace at Blockley, Worcestershire, and supposed to have been the head of a pastoral staff.—J. D. Thomas Niblet, Esq.

A silver gilt pax, of Italian workmanship, representing the assumption of the Virgin, surrounded by an aureola and standing on a crescent.—Also a silver *bonbonnière*, of German workmanship.—Charles Tucker, Esq.

A large chasing in silver, representing the crucifixion, possibly intended to decorate a devotional tablet or altar-piece in a private oratory. It bears the



date 1607, and a monogram composed of V with P over it, probably for Vianen. Mr. George Scharf has pointed out that there was a silver plate by this artist in the collection of Charles I., chased and in an ebony frame, as described in the catalogue published by Vertue.—An enameled figure of St. George, possibly part of a George of the Order of the Garter.—A devotional tablet of box-wood, elaborately carved and set with jewels; the mounts are enameled. Probably of Spanish work.—Robert Phillips, Esq., Regent's Park.

An English silver spoon of the time of Henry VIII., with a maiden-head as the ornament of the handle; three French silver-gilt spoons, two of them being apostle spoons; an apostle spoon of bone, mounted in silver, parcel gilt, with a figure of St. James the Less, holding a club; an Italian knife with a handle of ivory sculptured with foliage, among which is introduced the device of the princely house of Chigi of Rome, sixteenth century; and another knife with an ivory handle, beautifully carved with Cupids.—Five German drinking vessels, of silver, three are tankards; the plate-marks of Augsburg, Mayence, and Frankfort occur upon these choice examples of old plate.—Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A.

A knife, fork, and spoon, with gilt handles, engraved with arabesque ornaments, medallions, genii, &c.; on the spoon appears a military figure holding a flag, and on the fork a lady with a diminutive muff, such as were in fashion in the time of Charles II. An escutcheon is also introduced with these arms—ermine, a fesse charged with an inescutcheon, impaling a lion passant between three helmets (? Compton.)—Mrs. Wright Daniel, Longford House, Gloucester.

Two sets of appliances for the table, knife, fork, and spoon, in the original cases; one set has handles ornamented with silver gilt filigree; the other has carved ivory handles of cinquecento character.—Two other objects of the same kind, of tasteful design; xvi. cent.—A silver-mounted spoon of tortoiseshell.—A spoon and fork combined, folding together; xvi. cent.—Steel key, and several other objects of curious mediæval workmanship.—Mr. Boore.

#### MUNICIPAL INSIGNIA, SEALS, ETC. OF THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER.

Municipal Insignia of the City of Gloucester, consisting of the Sword of State, the Maces, and the Cap of Maintenance. From an early period the chief officers of Gloucester were called Bailiffs. Richard III., in the first year of his reign, 1483, ordained that the civil government should be changed, and that a Mayor, with two Sheriffs and other officers, should be annually elected; two sergeants at mace were chosen to wait on the Mayor, and two to attend the Sheriffs; his charter, confirming the grants of previous sovereigns, gave also power to carry a sword before the Mayor. (See the Abstracts of Charters, taken by Prynn from the Corporation Archives; Fosbroke's *History*, p. 401.) To this period, probably, as has been observed by Rudder, (*Hist. Glouc.* p. 180,) the origin of the cap of maintenance may be assigned. In the grant of arms to the City by Christopher Barker, Garter, in 1538, there occurs, among the charges, a sword in a scabbard azure, having upon the point a cap of maintenance purple, lined ermine. In 1652 other arms were assigned by Sir Edward Bish, Garter, being the same which are used at the present time. (Fosbroke, p. 405.) The sword and the four original maces are represented upon a curious mural monument at the west end of the nave of the Cathedral, being that of John Jones, thrice mayor, who died in 1630; the maces there seen are of a fashion different to that of the maces now existing, and it appears by the

Corporation Minutes that the sword and maces were altered in 1660. In that year, at the restoration of Charles II., Toby Jordan, whose name appears upon these insignia, was Mayor of Gloucester. The sword exhibited measures  $50\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length; the scabbard, including the *bouterolle* of silver-gilt in form of an imperial orb, measures 40 inches. On the pommel is a roundel of the royal arms; the chape and mountings of the scabbard, which is covered with crimson velvet, are of silver-gilt, and chased with various ornaments; among these may be noticed a figure of Charles II. in armour, with drawn sword, and another representing Justice; also the royal arms, and the arms of the city; the rose crowned, the thistle, the harp, and the fleur-de-lys. Of the four maces, of silver-gilt, two are of considerably less weight than the other pair; the ornaments and general fashion, however, present scarcely any difference. The length of each is about  $29\frac{1}{2}$  inches; the head, ensigned with a large open crown, is ornamented with the rose, thistle, harp, and fleur-de-lys, all crowned; the handle is chased with a spiral pattern of oak leaves, &c. Two are inscribed thus, around the lower extremity:—*William Singleton, Esquier, Maiior of the Cittie of Gloucester, 1652.* On the other the following inscription is found:—*Toby Jordan, Esq. Maior, Anno regni regis Car. II. 12, Annoq'. Dom. 1660. Gloucester.*

The cap of maintenance, anciently one of the highest marks of honor conferred upon municipal authorities, is a large flat cap of fur, of considerable diameter. At the present time it is worn on certain occasions by an official preceding the Mayor; but it may originally have been worn by the Mayor himself. At Exeter the cap of maintenance granted by Henry VII. appears to have formed part of the personal insignia of the chief officer of that city.

Two matrices of seals, belonging to the City. One of these is the seal of the Bailiffs. It is of silver, of circular form, diam. 1 inch and three-eighths; the device is a castle, with a gateway in the central tower, a star is introduced on each side in the field; the inscription is as follows:—*SIGILL' : BALLIVOR' : GLOUCESTRIE.* The space beneath the castle appears intended to represent flowing water, typifying the position of the City on the Severn. The date of this seal may be assigned to the fourteenth century. The other is the seal for Statutes Merchant. It is circular, of brass, diam.  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. This is one of the seals originated under the Statute of Acton Burnell, 11 Edw. I., for recognizances of debts. It displays the King's head with a lion passant in front of the bust; on either side of the head is introduced a horse-shoe, and the field is semy of horse-shoe nails, thirteen in number; probably in allusion to the celebrity of the Gloucester forges. The inscription is as follows:—*s' EDWARDI : REG' : ANGL' : AD : RECOGN' : DEBITOR' : APVD : GLOUCESTR'.*—An account of the seals for Statutes Merchant, and of matrices existing in various other cities, may be found in *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xiii., p. 418. Those which we have seen are of silver, and it is probable that the Gloucester matrix may be a comparatively recent reproduction of the original seal, or a skilful casting from an impression of it.—The Mayor and Corporation of Gloucester.

Three pieces of plate, which remain in the custody of the Mayor for the time being. They consist of a large silver charger, or round dish, diam.  $23\frac{3}{8}$  in.; the gift of John Somers, created Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, in 1697. He was Lord Chancellor 1697 to 1700, and Recorder of Gloucester from 1690 to 1716. It bears a large achievement of his arms with supporters, and the following inscription:—*Ex dono prehonorabilis Joh'is D'ni Somers Baronis de Evesham Cancellar' hujus Civitatis Gloucestric Recordatoris.*—The assay marks are Britannia



and the lion's head erased, with the year letter D in Court hand, shewing that this dish was made in 1699.—The Grace-cup, a two-handled cup and cover, the gift of Charles Barrow, one of the representatives of Gloucester in several Parliaments in the reigns of George II. and George III. It bears an escutcheon of his arms, argent three bears' heads, a chief azure. This cup measures  $15\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height, and is marked with the year letter T, shewing that it was made in 1766. It is inscribed as follows.—EX DONO CAROLI BARROW ARMIGERI ANNO DOMINI 1767.—The Punch-bowl, doubtless the gift of the celebrated and facetious George Augustus Selwyn, M. P. for Gloucester at the same period as Charles Barrow. It bears two escutcheons, one of them charged with the city arms, the other with the bearing of Selwyn, argent three annulets in bend between two cotises sable within a bordure engrailed gules. The year letter R shews that the bowl was made in 1768; Selwyn was at that period one of the representatives for the city.—The Mayor of Gloucester.

Classified collection of finger-rings, consisting of 456 examples. This unrivaled series, which included rings of almost every period and country, exemplifying the fashions, peculiar usages, and superstitions connected with ornaments of this class, was exhibited for the first time on this occasion. A Memoir was also communicated to the Meeting of the Institute by the accomplished archæologist who has shown so much discernment in the selection of the varied productions of artistic taste, now first displayed in systematic classification. The following general arrangement has been adopted in this rich *Dactyliotheca*.—Of the more remote periods, the series included Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, Egypto-Phœnician, and Roman rings. In this last division may be placed early Christian and Gnostic rings, rings of the period of the Lower Empire, and Byzantine rings.

Of the ensuing period are Merovingian rings, with some early German and Anglo-Saxon examples. The examples of the mediæval and subsequent periods were arranged as follows:—Iconographic rings; rings with sacred monograms; with devotional inscriptions; and with personal names; charact rings. Another division included Papal rings and those used by cardinals, bishops, and other dignitaries, heads of monasteries, &c. In another division were combined rings of remarkable historical interest, also those decorated with royal portraits and devices.

The large miscellaneous class of signet rings included those with *siglas*, heraldry, coroneted letters, rebusses, merchants' marks, and initials; those also set with antique or with mediæval gems. Another section, in which are to be found most tasteful specimens, include posy rings; *Giardinetti*; betrothal rings, mostly with the *fede*, or hands conjoined; talismanic rings; rare Italian examples with portraits in niello; and rings of *renaissance* character. Memento rings formed a small class of considerable interest. There were also Jewish wedding rings of elaborate and very curious fashion, and Indian rings.

The limits of the present publication do not admit of a detailed notice or enumeration of the rings in this collection. It may be desirable to describe a few of the most remarkable specimens. The series commences with Egyptian rings, of gold, silver, blue porcelain, and iron; the setting is frequently a scarabæus, adjusted so as to revolve upon an axis; one of the porcelain signets exhibited bears the prænomen of Amenathat, son of Amenoph III., about B.C. 1618. The Greek and the Etruscan rings presented valuable types. Among the Roman (numbering more than 100) may be specially mentioned several rings of iron, the metal used commonly in the earlier times of the Republic. The ring of

gold became the sign of equestrian rank, and with increasing luxury the greatest extravagance prevailed in regard to rings, which were worn in immoderate number, and were of inconvenient size. Martial mentions a person who wore sixty rings. A gold ring of exquisite workmanship in the series exhibited is in the form of the human eye, the pupil being represented by an onyx of several strata; it measures  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., longest diameter, and weighs 1008 grains. It was found in the Ukraine. A curious contrast to this massive ornament is a very diminutive gold ring, possibly votive, which could only have fitted the finger of a statuette, and weighs only  $2\frac{3}{4}$  grains. Besides specimens of various metals, rings of glass were exhibited, ornamented with spirals of color; rings of amber, also of great rarity, of cornelian, &c. One gold ring found on the Aventine is formed to serve as a whistle; another with two bezels, each engraved with a palm branch, may have been such a reward of valour as is mentioned in an inscription regarding a soldier of the Legion of Augustus—"Torqui aureo et annulo *duplici* donatus." A remarkable group of rings are those of bronze, not satisfactorily explained, and conjectured to have been worn by soldiers as indicative of the legion to which they belonged. The numbers engraved upon them, however, vary from 1 to 100, whilst at no period did the legions exceed 28. A curious ring of iron plated with gold bears the head of Jupiter Serapis in high relief; the worship of Serapis was introduced at Rome B.C. 43. Pliny alludes to the fashion of wearing Egyptian divinities on rings. The finger of a bronze statue was placed in the collection as an illustration of the usage of wearing a ring on the second joint. The devices introduced on Roman rings are very capricious; one, which bears a *caliga* or shoe, may have been worn, as supposed, by a partisan of Caligula. Caius *Malleolus* took as his device a little hammer; some rings bear posies, such as—*VTERE FELIX*, wishing happiness to the wearer, and—*VIVAS. LVXURI. HOMO. BONE*. Early Christian rings bear mottos of more pious character, such as—*VIVAS IN DEO*; with occasionally the Holy Lamb, the monogram of the name of our Lord, and the like. Among the Byzantine rings is one set with a gold *solidus* of Constantine IV., A.D. 654-84. Of the Anglo-Saxon period must be specially mentioned a gold signet, engraved with a head of a man and the name *AVFRET*. It was found near Rome with coins of Alfred the Great, who may possibly be here portrayed. Another, ornamented with niello, bears the name *ALHSTAN*, supposed to be the prelate of that name, who was bishop of Sherborne in A.D. 817. It was found at Llys Faen, Caernarvonshire. Of Papal rings, that of Benedict XIV., an exquisite ring of gold set with a sapphire, claims especial notice; also a gold ring set with a bloodstone intaglio, subject, St. Peter in a boat drawing a net. This had been prepared to serve as an *Annulus Piscatoris*, but never actually used.—Massive rings of copper gilt, of the same class as those exhibited by Mr. Octavius Morgan. (See p. 25.) By the arms and names occurring upon these rings, they are referable to Sixtus V. (Della Rovere), Pius II. (Piccolomini), Eugenius IV. (Condolmerio), and Martin V. (Colonna.) Mr. Waterton has given us the following observations:—"The use for which these large rings were intended remains a mystery. I know of upwards of 70 of them, the earliest with the arms of Gregory XI. (1370), the latest with those of Julius II. (1503-13.) It is curious that several bear the name and arms of the same Pope. That with the arms of Sixtus IV. has the bezel round, in all other examples it is square."—Several ancient and very fine pontifical rings were exhibited, the setting being usually a sapphire. Various examples also of rings with figures of saints, accompanied by inscriptions, the name of our Lord, that of the Virgin, the names of the Three Kings, &c. The "character rings" are



curious, inscribed with mysterious words which may have been connected with necromancy or physical charms, such as—ARTNANIZAPTA, a charm against epilepsy. An enameled ring set with diamonds bears the portrait of Charles I., another has that of Gustavus Adolphus, and another is set with an intaglio of Prince Charles Edward Stuart. Among the most interesting rings, however, in this remarkable collection may be mentioned that supposed to have been worn by Cola di Rienzi, Tribune of Rome; it is ornamented with niello, and has been fully described, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xvi., p. 192; a gold ring, supposed to have been worn by Queen Catherine Parr, possibly as a nuptial token; the massive gold ring, found at Fotheringhay, with the initials of Henry Lord Darnley and Mary Stuart, and the date of their marriage accompanying an escutcheon of his arms. (Fully described, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xiv., p. 297.) Also a fine enameled ring which was worn by Frederick the Great, set with a turquoise and garnets: a ring of extraordinary size, bearing the arms of Arragon (as on one exhibited by Mr. Morgan), and the lion of St. Mark; this may have been a ring of investiture. Weight, 13 oz. 4 dwts. There is a similar ring in the Vatican, and one in the Uffizi at Florence; these appear by the inscriptions upon them to have had connection with Arragon. We regret the impossibility of giving here more than a brief and very imperfect outline of the treasures in this remarkable *Dactyliotheca*.—Several ring brooches, one of them very diminutive, diameter a little more than half an inch; it is of gold, without any ornament. One side is thus incised, commencing from the *acus*:—V: E: I: E: S: or possibly—IESV: E: part of the favorite motto, *Jesus est amor meus*. Found in London, xiv. cent.—A silver ring brooch with talismanic or magical inscriptions in letters in niello. Purchased at Florence. A silver ring brooch inscribed with letters in niello—IHESVS NAZARENVS REX IVDEORVM. Found in the garden at Terregles, the ancient seat of the Earls of Nithsdale, co. Kirkcudbright.—A pretty heart-shaped brooch, xv. cent.; one side chased with pearly and plain bands alternately, on the other is the posy—*De bon coer*, with florets, originally enameled. Found in London.—A pomander, xvi. cent.—An irregularly shaped pearl, mounted as the body of a little animal couchant, possibly a hind, collared with gold; the head, limbs, &c. are formed of gold enameled. This ornament is set as the head of a pin.—Another pin, the head of which is a dove formed of a pearl mounted in gold enameled white. These precious objects are of cinquecento work.—Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A., Walton Hall, Wakefield.

Collection of Papal and other Rings, seventeen in number. The massive Papal Rings here enumerated vary much in dimensions, the largest being those of the close of the fifteenth century. They are of base metal gilt, with ornaments in relief, usually the Evangelistic symbols, at the four sides or at the angles of the head. Armorial bearings, the tiara and cross-keys, are mostly introduced on the shoulders of the hoop, either engraved or chased in relief. These rings are set with crystals or fictitious gems, and under the setting there is usually a large cavity in which a relic may have been enclosed. The name of the Pope is usually found in large letters on the lower part of the hoop. The series includes rings which bear the names or arms of the following Pontiffs.—Eugenius IV., 1431—1447; Nicholas V., 1447—1455; Calixtus III., 1455—1458 (two, one without the name); Pius II., 1458—1464; two, one of them was in the collection of the late Mr. T. Windus, F.S.A.); Paul II., 1464—1471, (two, on one of them, besides the personal arms of that pontiff, the arms of Arragon appear with quarterings, upon an escutcheon ensigned with a peculiar foliated crown); and Innocent VIII., 1484—1492. This

is the largest of the series, measuring about 2 inches across the head, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in the other direction; setting lost. Also two rings of the same class not identified. Three rings of the like massive dimensions, and of base metal gilt, bearing the arms of the following Cardinals;—Gabriel Condolmerio, of Venice, created Cardinal 1408; elected Pope 1408 as Eugenius V.; Franciscus de Rovere, created Cardinal 1464; elected Pope 1471 as Sixtus IV.; Battista Zeno of Venice, created Cardinal 1464, died 1501. Ascanius Sforza Visconti, created Cardinal 1484, died 1505: the smallest of the series.—Ring of a bishop of Laon, the field of the hoop enameled; xv. cent.—Also a singular thumb ring of base metal gilt, xvi. cent. The head, which is set with a large semi-globular gem cut with numerous facets, opens like the cover of a box, exposing to view a cavity which may have contained a relic; within is engraved a Greek cross. No name or other device occurs upon this ring.—Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P.

A massive gold ring, the head in the form of an escutcheon *à bouche*, of the form of the shield used towards the latter part of the fifteenth century, which probably may be the date of the ring. It is engraved with a hart lodged, probably a device, and not an heraldic charge. The hoop is chased with a flower upon each of its shoulders, originally enameled, one of them being five-petaled, apparently a *marguerite*. Weight 359 grains. Nothing is known of the history of this ring, which probably is of English workmanship.—The Earl of Ducie.

Seven rings. One of them of gold, set with lozenge shaped and triangular pieces of onyx, black with a white stripe on each, producing a very singular effect: it was found at St. John's Wood, London, and is supposed to have belonged to one of the knights of St. John.—Four betrothal rings, in form of posies of flowers, which are composed of precious stones.—Large silver ring formed with a *fede*, or hands conjoined; German work.—A very beautiful gold ring set with a large ruby, of early Sicilian work.—Robert Phillips, Esq., Regent's Park.

A gold ring, dug up in making a grave at Newbury, Berks, and purchased by the present possessor from the sexton; the head is engraved with a figure of St. Catherine, the hoop is singularly indented, and bears the following posy—*in on is al*. Date, xiv cent. Other examples of this motto (in one is all) are given, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xvi., p. 307.—A silver gilt ring, found at Edgworth, Gloucestershire, bearing German inscriptions, both inside and outside; date, about 1450.—A beautiful gold signet ring; date, about 1450; the hoop is wreathed, and was originally enameled: it bears the following posy:—*Espoir de un sans fin*. The head is engraved with a trefoil, having upon the three lobes of the leaf the initials, *P. M.* and *C.* It was found under Arthur's Tower at York.—A signet ring of pewter, the hoop wreathed, the impress is the initial, *T.* Found at Edgworth.—A plain gold ring, with a circular head engraved with a cross; described as the ring found with the remains of an "abbot of Tregaire, Monmouthshire," of an early period; it is, however, of much later date.—A gold ring, with ten convex bosses around the hoop, and inscribed within—*FEARE GOD ONELIE*; stated to have belonged to Oliver Cromwell.—Edmund Hopkinson, Esq., Edgworth Manor.

A gold ring, the hoop elaborately chased for enamel, and set with an uncut chrysolite or aquamarine. It was found in 1845 at Winchester, at a considerable depth, in digging a well. Date, xvi. cent.—The Hon. Mrs. Albert Way.



A gold ring dug up near the remains of a cromlech at Barton, Oxfordshire; the hoop has eight facets: weight 3 dwts. 16 gr. Figured in *Arch. Journ.* vol. vi. p. 290.—Mr. C. Faulkner, Deddington.

Small silver ring dug up in 1848 in the grave yard of St. Owen's church, Gloucester, in making excavations for the new Docks. Weight, 23 grains. The hoop is inscribed outside—AVE MARIA, and inside,—A G L A, (with crosses between the letters,) a talismanic word which has been explained to be composed of the initials of Hebrew words signifying, thou art powerful and eternal, O Lord!—A silver talismanic ring, found in 1860 in Suffolk, inscribed with the names of the three Kings of Cologne:—\* Caspar \* Melchior \* Baltazar. (See notices of other rings thus inscribed, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xv. p. 274.)—A posy ring found in Suffolk; date, fifteenth century.—J. D. Thomas Niblet, Esq.

Small gold ring set with a sapphire, found in Gloucester; xiii. cent.—A gold gimmel ring, formed of four thin hoops interlaced together, two of which are plain, two are corded.—A gold ring, of flexible flat chains, supposed to be Venetian, but possibly of Indian work. A collet is attached set with an emerald.—Mrs. Wright Daniel, Longford House, near Gloucester.

Twenty finger rings of various periods. The collection included a very fine gold ring set with an uncut carbuncle; it was dug up near Pulborough, Sussex. The shoulders are ornamented with foliage in high relief, in the style of the fourteenth century.—Four gimmel, or puzzle, rings, of which one is composed of nine hoops intertwining together; in each of two other specimens four hoops are found combined.—An exquisitely enameled Italian betrothal ring, of cinquecento work, set with a ruby; at the lower part of the hoop is a *fede* or symbol of two hands conjoined.—Three betrothal rings, each having the symbol of two hearts surmounted by a crown, denoting the sovereignty of love over the heart.—Ten plain gold betrothal rings, having posies engraved within the hoop, such as the following,—Knitt in one by Christ alone,—God above send peace and love,—and—Wee joyn our loue in God aboue. These nuptial tokens, sometimes designated gipsy-rings, appear to have been much in fashion in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the period to which likewise the rings with crowned hearts above described may be assigned.—Two pairs of ear-rings set with crystal; two Neapolitan enamels set with *marquissettes*; rosaries of gold and pearls; four jeweled pendants and crosses, with other specimens of jewelry.—Chased silver mountings for book covers, of elegant design.—A gold watch, with an enameled portrait of Madame du Barry, to whom it is stated to have been presented by Louis XV. about 1770. Over the portrait is a royal crown jeweled.—The Rev. James Beck, Vicar of Parham, Sussex.

A small ring of gold with the symbol of two hearts ensigned with a crown, set with pearls and emeralds. It is said to have been a gift from Mary Queen of Scots, at Fotheringhay, to one of her attendants, with whose family it was preserved, until given to the present possessor by the last descendant.—Mrs. Ogle, Sedgeford Rectory, Suffolk.

A chatelaine, the pendant ornaments set with mother-of-pearl, mounted in ormolu; a good example of French work.—Also another chatelaine of English *repoussé* work; date, about 1700.—Miss Street, Reigate.

A ring of base metal, in form resembling Roman rings, but of uncertain date; it bears the letters SPQR, chased in very low relief. Found near Leyland, Lancashire.—Diminutive gold ring; found in ploughing at Cuerdale,

Lancashire; the head engraved with a demi figure of St. Catherine; xiv. cent. Silver betrothal ring, with hands conjoined; xiv. or xv. cent.; found in the churchyard at Exton, Hants.—Gimmel ring, formed of four hoops of base metal, interlaced, found in a marl pit near Leyland.—Flexible ring of very fine work, composed of numerous diminutive links hinged together, and attached to a collet in which a gem of conical shape is set; this ring was described as Venetian, it may be possibly, however, of Indian workmanship.—Miss Ffarington, Chorley, Lancashire.

Gold ring, with a miniature portrait of King William III.—T. Lloyd Barwick Baker, Esq.

A small ring brooch, set with sapphires and carbuncles, and inscribed with the following characters, of which no satisfactory explanation has been given:—*r. m—i c—vi.* It was found in 1858 among the pebbles in a stream in the parish of Sydling, Dorset. One of the gems is wanting; the red and violet colored stones appear to have been placed alternately. This brooch is figured *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xvi., p. 181.—A ring of very pure gold, found at a depth of 7 or 8 ft. at Dorchester. The head is formed with a cruciform ornament of open work. Weight, 45 grains.—A remarkable gold ring, with representations of the five wounds of our Lord, chased upon the hoop and originally enameled.—The Rev. C. W. Bingham, Bingham's Melcombe, Dorset.

A pendant ornament of silver gilt, set with a large amethyst *en cabochon*, lately found at Oakhurst near Oswestry, and now in possession of Mr. Venables, of Oakhurst, by whose kind permission it was sent to the Museum. It measures nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in thickness, including the gem with the collet in which it is set. Around this last is engraved a radiated bordure with roses and cinquefoils at intervals, and on the under side of the ornament is engraved a figure of St. John the Evangelist, holding a chalice. At the upper margin traces of solder appear, where probably a loop or ring was attached as a means of suspension. This relic is doubtless a *monile* or pendant, intended to be hung on a crucifix or shrine, and is closely similar to the *monilia* represented in the Book of Benefactors to St. Alban's Abbey, Cott. MS. Nero, D. VII. It may have enclosed a relic or an *Agnus Dei*.—The Rev. D. R. Thomas, Selattyn, Salop.

A remarkable pendant ornament, presented to Queen Elizabeth by Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury. It is an intaglio on agate, representing Vulcan forging the armour of Achilles; Venus and Cupid stand near the anvil. The reverse of the gem, which is convex on both sides, is plain; the dimensions are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 1 in.; it is mounted in a rim of gold with a loop for suspension. The intaglio is of fine cinquecento work. With this jewel has been preserved a round ivory box, an admirable specimen of skill in turning, ornamented with a large full-blown English rose on the lid, and another on the bottom, the petals on the latter expanded and wrought with extreme delicacy; the box is formed with interlaced work like the sides of a basket. In this receptacle, doubtless, the gift was presented to the Queen; it is accompanied by a writing on parchment, setting forth the nature of the agate, the virtues attributed to it by Pliny and Dioscorides, the etymology of the name, &c. This parchment, curiously contrived so as to fold up and fit into the box, is an exquisite specimen of calligraphy, and exemplifies various kinds of writing used at the period; it displays also a miniature of Elizabeth, and a representation of St. George, surrounded by the Garter, with the following inscription:—



+ REGNI ἄχως ELIZABETHA GERIT. MATTHEVS ACHATEN

CANTVAR. EI DONAT FIDVS DVM VIVET ACHATES,

Signifying—Elizabeth bears the cares of the State. Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury, her faithful Achates so long as life shall endure, presents to her this agate. The capricious play upon the word *Achates*, an agate, and *Achates*, the name of the faithful companion of Æneas, the notion of certain physical or talismanic virtues in the stone, and the general nature of this present from the Primate, are singularly characteristic of the Elizabethan age.—Mrs. T. Lloyd Barwick Baker, Hardwick Court.

A gold watch, studded with diamonds, some of which are set in the backs of little frogs and lizards, with which the case is ornamented. It was presented by Henrietta Maria to General Rudhall, a distinguished Royalist, as a token of esteem for his services to the cause of Charles I. A diamond pendant, originally attached to it, has been lost; and a watchmaker of Gloucester, in the last century, being employed to renew portions of the movement, engraved upon it the name—Abr. Rudhall, Gloucester, being that of the possessor of the watch at that time. General Rudhall had estates in the counties of Gloucester and Hereford, and was buried in Ross Church. The present possessor of the watch is his lineal descendant. A purse, worked with beads, and inscribed with the admonition, REMEMBER THE POORE, 1632, has been preserved with it.—Mrs. J. D. T. Niblett, Campden.

A gold watch, with *châtelaine* and appendages, described as having belonged to Queen Anne.—Another gold watch, set with pearls and gems, and a profusion of cameos, devices, and amorous mottos, on cornelian of two strata, red on a white ground. This costly specimen of its period was made by Hoendschker, at Dresden, and is believed to have been worn by Lady Castlemaine.—Two cameos on sard, one a head of Jupiter Ammon, exhibiting four faces when held in different positions; the other is a head of Nestor, armed. Antique intaglios, mounted as a chain; among them is one representing a shell with an animal issuing from it, a similar device to that which occurs on a Roman signet ring lately discovered at Wroxeter.—Edmund Hopkinson, Esq., Edgworth Manor.

A small watch, made by the celebrated Graham, who also constructed mathematical and astronomical instruments with great skill. The watch was made for Dr. Bradley, Royal Professor of Astronomy, and was used by him in his observations on the aberration of light and on the fixed stars. It is now the property of his great great nephew, by whom it was exhibited.—The Rev. Samuel Lysons, Hempsted Court.

A *châtelaine* of ormolu, with an *étui* of fine Egyptian agate, and pendants, including a seal set with a cornelian, engraved with the arms of Cholmeley, of Easton, Lincolnshire, impaling those of Sibthorpe. These ornaments were, doubtless, presented to Sarah, daughter of Dr. Humphry Sibthorpe, of Magdalene College, Oxford, and wife of Montague Cholmeley, Esq., of Easton, about 1770. The *châtelaine* was bequeathed to the present possessor by his great aunt, Mrs. Sarah Cholmeley, their eldest daughter.—Henry D. Cholmeley, Esq., the Priory, Woodchester.

A box or inkstand, in form of an enormous bee with expanded wings, of mixed metal richly gilt, and probably of Roman work, made during the Pontificate of Urban VIII. (Maffeo Barberino), A.D. 1623—1644, when Rome was profusely ornamented with bees, the heraldic bearing of the Barberini. The bee measures  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, 5 inches across the wings; the back opens with a hinged lid, and the object may have been used as an

inkstand.—A clock and orrery, constructed on the Ptolemaic system. The earth being believed to be the centre of the universe, the globe, which contains the clock-work giving motion to the whole machine, and the bell, which sounds the hour, remain fixed, whilst the sun, represented by a large gilded ball, the moon, represented by a silver ball of smaller size, and the most important fixed stars, which are shewn on a spherical armillary framework representing the firmament, make their periodical revolutions round the earth. The internal construction of the movement, and the geographical details upon the globe, supply evidence to prove the date to be about 1540, and it is possibly the earliest orrery in existence.—An oblique universal sundial; the hour is shewn by setting the hand so that the sun's ray may pass through a hole on one of the gnomons, and fall on a line on the other. Date, sixteenth century.—A curious mathematical instrument, made at Augsburg in 1558, serving for a mariner's compass, pair of compasses, measure, horizontal sun-dial, and other uses. It is thus inscribed,—Christophorus Schissler me fecit Auguste, anno 1558.—A sight for adjusting the elevation of artillery, made at Strasburg in 1609. It is thus inscribed,—IOST. MILLER FACIEBAT. ARGENTINAE. ANNO. 1609.—Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P.

A table-book of asses skin, in a shagreen cover, with elegantly fashioned mounts, lock and key, &c. On one side is a small dial made by Udalric Klieber, of Augsburg, 1592. Brought from Sicily by Col. Edward Sebright.—Silver watch, engraved on the works and dial-plate with the maker's name, William Banks, Hunsworth.—T. Lloyd Barwick Baker, Esq.

A perpetual calendar, being in form of a circular flat plate of metal, finely engraved, and of German workmanship. It bears the name of John George Mettel. Date xvii. cent.—Sir Ivor B. Guest, Bart.

#### SEALS AND IMPRESSIONS OF SEALS.

Brass matrix of the seal of the Dominicans, or Black Friars, at Gloucester; of pointed oval form; representing two saints under tabernacle work of very good design; the saint on the dexter side, probably St. Dominic, holds a sword by its point in his left hand, a book in his right; the figure on the sinister side is tonsured, he holds a cross-staff in his right hand, a book in his left. Beneath is a demi figure, the head tonsured, hands upraised. Legend, —s'. COMMUNE. FR' M. PREDICATOR'. GLOUCESTRIE. The date of this well executed matrix may be about 18 Edw. I., 1290, when the house was much augmented. Fosbroke, *Hist. Glouc.*, p. 294. The seal is engraved in Rudge's *Hist. of Glouc.*, p. 337.—Brass matrix, supposed to be an Alnager's seal for the port of Southampton; of circular form; the device is a crowned head, couped at the bust. Legend,—SIGILLVM. DE. SOWTHHAMTON.—Brass seal of the Prebendary of Saul, an ancient chapelry under the Vicarage of Standish, Gloucestershire, included by Henry VIII. in his endowment of the see of Gloucester. This is one of the seals for persons exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, made in accordance with Stat. 1 Edw. VI. It is of pointed oval form, and bears an escutcheon of the royal arms ensigned with a crown; the supporters are a lion and a dragon; legend,—SIGILLVM : REGIAE : MAIESTATIS : AD : CAVSAS : ECCLESIASTICAS :—in the exergue,—PRO : BENDARI : DE SALLE. See the memoir, by Sir W. Blackstone, on seals of this class, *Archæologia*, vol. iii., p. 414, where the seal for the Deanery of Sunning, Berks, resembling that above described, is figured. Another, formerly in the Tyssen collection, is inscribed in the exergue,—PRO. COMMISSARIO : CONS : STORTEFORDE : LONDON : DIOC :—and a similar seal for the Bishopric of Worcester



has been preserved. Another, for the Peculiar of Stratford-on-Avon, is in the possession of Mr. Botfield, M.P.; *Proceedings Soc. Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 110.—The Rev. Samuel Lysons, Hempsted Court.

Impression of an Alnager's seal for the county of Suffolk; the device is a lion's face, and a *fleur-de-lys* beneath it. Legend,—s'. VLNAG'. PANNOR'. IN. COM. SVFF.—Small brass matrix of a love seal; device, two heads respectant, male and female; a flower between them. Legend—LOVE ME ANDE I ZVEI. (*i.e.* thee.)—J. D. T. Niblett, Esq.

A small brass privy seal or *secretum*, found in the moat at Hardwick Court, Gloucestershire. The device is a squirrel, with the legend—PRIVE sv. Date xiv. cent.—T. Lloyd Barwick Baker, Esq.

Brass matrix of the seal of Richard, Prior of Frampton, Dorset. It was dug up at Sydling, Dorset, and is figured, *Journ. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. vii., p. 162. No remains now exist of this Priory.—The Rev. C. W. Bingham.

A second brass coin, apparently of Antoninus Pius, much defaced, converted into a seal in mediæval times; the device engraved upon it is an eagle displayed. Legend—+ s. COSTANTINI. S. MARTINI.—Mr. C. Faulkner, Deddington.

Electrotyped fac-similes of a very rare great seal of Edward III., being that of his seal of absence, namely, the seal left in England by the King, during his campaign abroad, in 1347, when Prince Lionel was guardian of the realm. It is the seal E, in Professor Willis's enumeration of the seals of Edward III., *Arch. Journ.*, vol. ii., p. 37; figured vol. viii., p. 246. An impression of this highly interesting seal has recently been obtained at Cambridge, in the Treasury at St. John's College, to which access has been liberally granted. Impressions of this, and of other great seals, baronial, municipal, and monastic seals, may be obtained on application to Mr. Ready, British Museum.—Mr. R. Ready.

Impression of the seal of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford.—Also a gold angel of Henry VI., minted after his restoration. It was found in excavations at Baker's Quay, Gloucester, in a mass of masonry, part of the remains, as supposed, of Llanthony Priory.—Thomas Evans, Esq., M.D.

Nine *bullæ* of lead, being those of the following Popes:—Gregory III., Celestine III., Honorius III., Boniface VIII., Urban VI., Clement VIII., Paul II., Innocent XII., and Pius VII. The *bulle* attributed to Gregory III. (731-741), is of smaller size than the rest; it bears only the name GREGORII on the obverse, and PAPAE on the reverse. That of Paul II. (1464-1471), is of fine design; on one side appear St. Peter and St. Paul seated; on the other appears the Pope enthroned, Cardinals and other personages kneel before him. It has been figured by Wailly, *Elements de Paleographie*, t. ii. pl. U, fig. 14.—An *annulus piscatoris*, prepared as the Privy seal of the Pope. See the notices of rings, *ante* p. 24.—The private episcopal seal of St. Charles Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, 1559-84.—Two silver personal seals, xiv. cent., one being the seal of Thomas de Rokeby, with his arms; the other is the seal of Simon de Covent; the arms upon it are a star between three crescents.—Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A., Walton Hall, Wakefield.

Leaden *bulle* of Pope Paul V., 1605-21, in execution very superior to the greater part of the papal series.—Impression of the *annulus piscatoris* used by the present Pope, Pius IX.—The Rev. James Beck.

Brass Italian matrix, the seal of Pietro de Pecci of Sienna, Doctor of Laws, of very beautiful and artistic design. He is represented in profile, seated at a desk upon which is an open book, on the pages of which may be deciphered the name—PETRI DE PECCI. At the side of the desk is an escutcheon—on a bend three estoiles. Legend + s. PETRI. DE. PECCI. DE. SENIS. VTRIVSQVE. IVRIS. DOCT'. Diam.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.—Alexander Nesbitt, Esq.

Impression of the silver matrix of the seal of Milo of Gloucester, found in 1795, in ploughing near Andover, Hants. Milo was made Governor of Gloucester by Earl Robert, natural son of Henry I., and was created Earl of Hereford in 1140, and Lord Constable. He died in 1143. The seal is figured, *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxx., part ii., p. 737; *Archæologia*, vol. xiv., p. 276.—Mr. Henry Jeffs, Llanthony Road, Gloucester.

Twenty-eight silver pennies of Henry III., found at Gloucester, where the coins of that sovereign have occurred in great number, and it has been supposed that, on occasion of Henry's coronation at Gloucester, *largesse* may have been freely dispensed, and that the frequent discovery of his coins in that city may thus be explained.—The Rev. Samuel Lysons.

Steel die for coins of Elizabeth.—Robert Phillips, Esq., Regent's Park.

A medallion, found near the battle-field at Edge Hill, Warwickshire. On the reverse are the arms of Fairfax. See the Fairfax medals in Vertue's description of the works of Thomas Simon, plate xi.; Pinkerton's *Medals*, pl. xxi.—A Royalist medallion, with the heads of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria.—The Rev. John Webb, F.S.A.

#### ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, MANUSCRIPTS, AND PRINTED BOOKS.

Grant and confirmation by John de Burgh, son and heir of Sir Hubert de Burgh, formerly Earl of Kent, of the Manor of Elmore, Gloucestershire, with its appurtenances, to Sir Aunselm de Gyse, for his homage and service, to hold to him and the heirs of his body of the grantor and his heirs, at the yearly rent of one clove at Easter, for all services: with general warranty by John de Burgh. Witnessed by "Dominis Ricardo de Tany, Guidone de Rocheford, Ricardo de Suchirche, Hugone de Ardene, Thoma de Chaunceaus, Waltero filio Humfridi, militibus, Thoma de Belhus, Thoma del Yle, Baldewyno de Caukewelle, et aliis." On a seal of dark green wax appended by a red silk cord, is, on one side, a mounted figure of John de Burgh, in armour of mail, with his arms upon his shield and the caparisons of his horse. Legend—SIGILLVM. JOHANNIS. DE BURGO. On the counterseal, of much smaller size, is an escutcheon of the same arms, seven lozenges vair. Legend—SIGILLVM: SECRETI. Hubert de Burgh, who was created Earl of Kent in 1226, died in 1243. It is stated that John de Burgh granted Elmore in 1262, to Nicholas de Gyse who married his kinswoman, and that Anselm, son of Nicholas, 2 Edw. I. (1273-74) had a confirmation of the manor, and assumed the arms of De Burgh, differenced by a canton Or charged with a mullet pierced Sable, as borne at the present time by his descendant, Sir John Wright Guise, Bart., K.C.B.—Capt. W. Vernon Guise, Elmore Court.

MS. volume, preserved in the Chapter Library at Gloucester, and containing treatises on medical and scientific subjects. Date, early xiv. century. The collection bears the following title, "*Liber Fratris Thome Monachi Monasterii Wygorn.*"—A printed proclamation, being a political squib against the Whigs, dated July 25, 1727, the year of the accession of King George II., when Benjamin Bathurst, Esq., and John Selwyn, Esq., were returned



representatives for the city of Gloucester. It was alleged in this placard, put forth previously to the election, that the Mayor and Corporation had made on that day about 140 new freemen, in order to secure a majority of votes.—The Rev. Dr. Jeune, D.D., Canon of Gloucester.

Psalter, a MS. of the fourteenth century with illuminations probably of English art. In the calendar the occupations of the months are curiously depicted; in January, Janus appears with three faces, eating with one, drinking with another, gazing straight forward with the third. The obit of Edward III., in 1377, inserted by a second hand at x. Kal. June, shews that the date of the MS. is prior to that period. The volume also contains a commentary upon the Lord's Prayer, Prayers to the Virgin, Litanies, &c. It has the book plate of the Ven. T. Sharp, D.D., Canon of Durham, Archdeacon of Northumberland.—MS. collection of Statutes, the Magna Charta, &c., in the original stamped binding.—Another MS. of the Statutes, xiv. cent.—A fine MS. of the Koran.—T. Lloyd Barwick Baker, Esq.

A singular parchment, possibly a horoscope, inscribed with magical symbols, figures, and sentences, such as were employed in the necromantic operations of the sixteenth or seventeenth century.—The Rev. R. M. White, D.D., Rector of Slymbridge.

The Scottish League and Covenant, with the autograph signatures of many of the nobility, and sixty commoners. It commences thus:—"The Confessione of Faithe Subscripsit First be y<sup>e</sup> Kingis Ma'tie and his houshold, in the yere of God 1580, thaireftir by persons of all rankis in y<sup>e</sup> yeir 1581, by ordinance of the lordis of secreit counsall and actis of generall assembleie, subscrypsit agane by all sortis of persons in ye yere 1590 by ane new ordinance of counsel at ye desyre of ye general assembleie with ane generall band for mantening ye true religioun and ye kingis persone, and now subscrybit in ye yeir of God 1638 by ws Noblemen, Barrones, Gentlemen, Burgess, Ministeris, and communes, wnder subscrybyng. Togidder with our resolutioun and promiseiss for ye causs aftir specefiet to mantein ye said true religioun and ye kingis Matie, according to ye confessioun foresaid and actis of parliament the tenno' quhair of followis," &c. Among the signatures are—Rothés, Montrose, Eglintoun, Cassillis, Lothian, and numerous other distinguished names.—T. Lloyd Barwick Baker, Esq., Hardwick Court.

Memorials of the great plague in London, being broadsides regarding that calamitous period; also a general bill of mortality for the parishes in and around London during the plague, from April to November, 1665.—Proclamation relative to the rebuilding of London after the great fire in 1666.—Also a volume of letters of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, including certain confidential communications to Sir Thomas Pengelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, her friend and legal adviser.—The Rev. John Webb, F.S.A.

A service book, the *Enchiridion* of Salisbury use, printed on vellum at Paris by Germain Hardouyn, in 1530, as appears in the colophon, which is accompanied by a curious heraldic achievement of the "Arma Redemptoris Mundi." The initial letters, margins of the pages, subjects of the months in the calendar, and numerous entire pages, are illuminated. Under the principal subjects are appropriate verses in English. The emblems of the months are taken from the Progress of Human Life from Infancy to Age, the term of six years being allotted to each month.—Mrs. Ward, Gloucester.

Letter of Domenico Contarino, Doge of Venice 1659-1684, to one of the Cardinals; a leaden *bulle* is appended.—Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A.

An interesting document, connected with the period of the memorable siege of Gloucester by the forces of Charles I., in 1643. It is a written proclamation under the King's sign manual, regarding supply of provisions for the camp, and is dated on the day when the siege commenced, August 10, the King having then, in person, taken up a position in Tredworth Field about a quarter of a mile from the city, and sent heralds with a message which was read at the Tolsey. See the narrative by John Dorney, Town clerk, published in 1643, and reprinted in Fosbroke's *Hist. Glouc.*, p. 66. The proclamation is as follows:—

CHARLES R.

By the King.

A Proclamation commanding all the Souldiers of his Ma'ties Army not to molest, robb, or spoyle any people bringing victualls of any kinde to the Camp before Glocester, upon payne of death.

Wee being enfourced to sitt downe with our Army befoure the Citty of Glocester now in Rebellion against us, and to reduce the same to their due obedience, have for the use and good of our Army commanded that there should be dayly Marquetts kept in our Campe, where our Souldiers may provide themselves of all manner of victualls for their releife paying reasonably for the same, which if it should be eyther taken away, or the Marquett people be robbed in any kinde, would occasion some want or scarcity to the manifest preiudice of our service. Our will and Command therefore is, and we doe hereby signifie our pleasure, that if any Souldier or other of our Army shall at any time during our stay at or before our Citty of Glocester, robb, spoyle, or take away from any person or persons coming to Marquett to our Camp, any of their goods or victualls of what kind or qualitey soever, That upon Complaynt made, such Souldier shall be forthwith apprehended and hanged without mercy, as iustly deserving the same.

This our pleasure wee Command instantly to be published at the head of our Army, that so each person may know the offence and avoyd the punishment for the same. Given at our Court at Paynswicke, this Tenth of August, 1643, In the Nineteenth yeare of our Raigne.

It thus appears that when the siege was declared Charles had his head quarters at Painswick. We are not aware whether local tradition may have preserved the recollection of this circumstance, and may point out the house occupied by Charles on that occasion.—The Mayor of Gloucester (William Nicks, Esq.)

Two note-books, containing sketches and miscellaneous entries by Sir James Thornhill, the eminent painter of decorations in St. Paul's Cathedral, Blenheim, Greenwich Hospital, &c., in the reign of George I. One of the volumes contains notes of a journey in 1711, to Holland and the Netherlands. Sketches of places visited occur, with architectural details, notes of pictures in public and private collections, also sketches relating to the taking of Gibraltar, with this note—"Consult Mr. Currey who disposed the things, then Secretary to Sir George Rook." Entries occur regarding purchases, &c. "Black lead pencils with w r (crowned) on them 9d. each at Amsterdam; very good." The second book, dated Feb., 1716-17, contains notes of a journey to France—"The Dover coach goes from the Cross Keys in Gracious Street; full fare is 16 sh., give 8s. earnest. They go Mond. Wed. and Fryday." Among commissions for Paris is a note of two snuff boxes for the Duchess of Marlborough, at three guineas each. Sir James was born at Weymouth; he was son of a Dorsetshire gentleman, of a family settled at Thornhill, in that county, as early as the reign of Henry III. The painter repurchased an estate sold by the elder branch of his family, and he built a house at Thornhill, where he died 1734, *at.* 57.—The Rev. C. W. Bingham, Bingham's Melcombe, Dorset.



Autograph letter from Archibald, Earl of Argyll, to his son, on the morning of his execution. He was found guilty of treason, in 1681, for refusing to subscribe to the Test Act, and was sentenced to death; he escaped from Edinburgh Castle and left the kingdom. He was taken in an attempt to invade Scotland in the reign of James II., and was executed June 30, 1685. The letter was addressed to his son John, afterwards M.P. for Argyllshire in 1700.

Edr Castle, 30 June, 85.

Dear Jhone

We parted sudenly but I hope shall meete hapily in heauen. I pray god bless you and if you seeke him he will be found of you. My wiffe will say all to you, pray Loue and respect her. I am

Y<sup>r</sup> Loving Father,

ARGYLL.

This letter addressed—For Mr. Jhone Campbell—was found among the papers of the late Samuel Lysons, Esq., F.S.A.—An autograph letter from Dean Swift, who was Chaplain and private Secretary to Charles, Earl of Berkeley, and was frequently at Berkeley Castle.—The Rev. Samuel Lysons, Hempsted Court.

Series of histories of the county and the city of Gloucester, by various authors; also topographical works illustrative of the antiquities of Gloucestershire.—A large and valuable collection of engraved portraits, including some of rare occurrence, of Gloucestershire worthies and of persons connected with the county. It had been originally formed by the late Rev. Dr. Williams, Rector of Woodchester.—Mr. Thomas, Eastgate Street, Gloucester.

PORTRAITS, CHIEFLY MINIATURES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

Two portraits, preserved in the Episcopal Palace at Gloucester. The first is a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, of life-size, on canvas, probably a copy from an authentic contemporary original. It represents the Queen in the earlier part of her life, and in sumptuous costume powdered with gems and pearls in profusion. The waist is extravagantly long and pointed; in her left hand she holds a glove, in her right a fan of colored ostrich feathers, yellow, tipped with red. In the corner over her right shoulder is the following inscription:—

VIVat, VInCat, Regnet,  
ELizabetha,  
AngLIæ, FranCIæ, aC HIbernIæ,  
RegIna,  
FIDEI Defensatrix  
HenrICI 8<sup>vi</sup> RegIs F.  
Anno Regni sVI xxviii.  
Nata VII. d. Sept. a<sup>o</sup> x<sup>p</sup>. 1533.  
Grone. Init. Reg. Eliza fuit 17 dies Novem.

The capital letters, here printed as in the original, may indicate the date either of the Queen's accession, or of her birth. In the date—anno *Christi*—the name of our Lord is expressed by the Greek monogram. "Grone" probably signifies Greenwich, the place of Elizabeth's birth; her reign commenced Nov. 17, 1558. Miss Strickland, *Lives of the Scottish Queens*, vol. v., p. 41, has described this portrait as that of Mary Stuart, chiefly on the evidence of a jeweled ornament on the handle of the fan, in which that accomplished biographer recognised the crowned ruby heart of Douglas. This conjecture appears, on close examination of the painting, to be without foundation, the ornament not being a heart, to which, at first sight, it bears some resemblance; the arched crown, with which it is ensigned, differs considerably from the so-called "Scottish crown." The ostrich fan was in favor at the period;

Elizabeth is represented holding such a fan in the rare portrait by Vaughan, in Darcie's *Annales*.—Portrait of Bishop Warburton, nominated to the see of Gloucester in 1759; he died 1779. It is a painting of life-size, on canvas, which has been attributed to Phillips, an artist of some note at the period: there is an engraving by Burford, after a portrait of Warburton by that painter; there exists also a portrait of Warburton, by Hoare, of Bath.—Two old views of the interior of Gloucester Cathedral, one taken from the east end, the other from the west, shewing the organ as formerly placed in the south transept.—A colored impression of the curious engraved view of Gloucester from the S.W., "taken on Llanthony Causey," by J. Lewis, as stated in a note written upon the margin. See the notice of another impression of this rare print, exhibited by the Rev. S. Lysons, and described hereafter.—The Lord Bishop of Gloucester, D.D.

Five miniature portraits, of striking beauty and interest.—1. Jane Seymour, painted by Holbein; of circular form, diam.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. Three quarters to left. Inscribed in gold on the rich blue background—AN° XXV. Her dress, and the kerchief thrown over her head-dress, which is of the form designated pedimental, are black. The eye-balls are very dark; the complexion remarkably fair. She wears two necklaces; to one of them is appended a jewel or *enseigne*, to the other a large medallion, upon which appears a female figure, holding a scroll. Jane Seymour was the eldest daughter of Sir John Seymour, of Wolf Hall, Wilts, where her nuptials with Henry VIII. took place, May 20, 1536. She died Oct. 24, 1537.—2. Queen Elizabeth, by Nicholas Hilliard; oval, three quarters to left. A portrait of the Queen in advancing years, in most sumptuous costume, loaded with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. Mr. Scharf has favored us with the following remarks:—"The hair is gilded: exquisitely finished, but complexion faded; the modelling of the face does not exhibit any traces of stippling, or cross-hatching; the lace and dress are covered with a solid opaque grey; the jewels are raised as one sees in the finest specimens of porcelain."—3. Sir Walter Raleigh; oval, three quarters to left; an exceedingly interesting miniature in a gold case enriched externally with cloisonné enamel covering the surface, and of exquisitely beautiful execution. The portrait, slightly faded, represents a man in the prime of life; short hair and beard; dress pinked and diagonally laced with maroon brown bands; he wears a low-crowned hat, of pale pinkish brown color. Background rich blue. Sir Walter was born 1552, he was much in favor with Elizabeth about 1582, and was executed 1618.—4. An oval miniature, described as Lord Hunsdon, Master of the Horse and cousin to Queen Elizabeth; by Nicholas Hilliard. Three quarters to left; in a white dress pinked; blue riband; small ruff; black hat with a richly jeweled band, and ostrich feather. The ground is bright blue; inscribed in gold—Año Dñi, 1605. Henry Carey, first Baron Hunsdon, K.G., and chamberlain to Elizabeth, died 1596; George, his son, second Baron Hunsdon, K.G., died 1603; his brother, Sir John, Warden of the East Marches towards Scotland, succeeded as third Baron, and died 1617; he does not appear to have been K.G.—5. Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton; by Isaac Oliver, signed with his monogram, O traversed by I; oval, three quarters to left; dated 1623. Dress, black satin; dark hair; beard very pointed; falling ruff; deep blue background. He succeeded 1581; was attainted 1598, as having taken part with the Earl of Essex; released from prison on the accession of James I., and created Earl of Southampton, by a new patent, 1603; died 1624. He was the liberal patron of Shakspeare, who dedicated to him his



Venus and Adonis, in 1593. The Earl wrote to Lord Ellesmere, then Chancellor, commending Shakspeare as deserving favor, and as his especial friend.—Charles Saxville Bale, Esq.

Medallion portraits of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., sculptured in wood, probably of the pear tree. It is stated that similar portraits, carved in wood, were in possession of Queen Charlotte, at St. James's Palace.—Miniature of a gentleman, in oils, date about 1680, in a beautifully turned frame of ebony.—Silver medal of the Seven Bishops, liberated from the Tower June 29, 1688; it bears their portraits. Pinkerton gives several medals allusive to the occurrences of that period. See his work on *Medals*, pl. xl.—T. Lloyd Barwick Baker, Esq.

Seventeen miniature portraits of great interest.—1. Lady Arabella Stuart; by Isaac Oliver. She was the only child of Charles Stuart, 5th Earl of Lennox, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir W. Cavendish, of Hardwicke, Derbyshire. Her father was younger brother of Henry Lord Darnley, father of James I., and, through his mother, grandson of Margaret Queen of Scotland. This royal connection was the source of her misfortunes; she was an object of jealous suspicion both to Elizabeth and to James I. In 1609 she was married secretly to William Seymour, grandson of the Earl of Hertford, for which they both suffered imprisonment. After a long and heartless persecution, she died in a state of idiocy in 1617. This beautiful production by Oliver, who studied, as it is stated, under Hilliard and Zuccherro, and became one of the most celebrated miniature painters of the period, is of oval form, enclosed in a gold case enameled deep transparent blue and white; it is a full face portrait; the hair disheveled; the dress white, embroidered with gold and flowers.—2. Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam; a fine miniature of circular form, inscribed on a blue background—*Anno D'ni* 1620. *Ætatis sue* 60. He was son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Keeper of the Great Seal in the reign of Elizabeth, by Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, tutor to Edward VI. He was born 1561, and was a protégé of the Earl of Essex, but ungratefully requited his obligations by appearing as counsel for the crown when Essex fell into disgrace, and was so base, after the execution of the Earl, as to carry out Elizabeth's instructions in compiling an account of Essex's treason. Lord Keeper, 1617; Lord Chancellor, 1618; created Viscount St. Albans, 1621. He was convicted of receiving bribes, degraded from his offices, and heavily fined. He died at Gorhambury in 1626.—3. Algernon Sidney, by John Hoskins, signed in gold—I. H. 1659—on a brown background. Born about 1617. Son of Robert, Earl of Leicester, and Dorothy, daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. He joined the rebel army 1644, and was made Governor of Chichester. At the Restoration he left the kingdom, but returned on receiving his pardon. He was tried before Judge Jefferies, as having taken part in the Rye House Plot, and beheaded on Tower Hill, Dec. 7, 1683.—4. John Hampden, born 1594; educated at Magdalene College, Oxford; he was an intimate friend of Laud, then Master of St. John's. In 1619 he married Elizabeth Symeon, and entered Parliament in 1620-1, when he became the associate of Selden, Pym, St. John, &c. He was one of the "Five Members" whose arrest was attempted by Charles I., Jan. 6, 1642 (see Forster's *Arrest of the Five Members by Charles I.*, 1641-42, London, 1860.) He received his death wound in an engagement against the Royalist troops under Prince Rupert, June 17, 1643, and died a few days afterwards at Thame, Oxon.—5. George Monk, Duke of Albemarle; painted by John Dixon. Son of Sir Thomas

Monk, of Potheridge, Devon. Born in 1608. He was with Cromwell at the battle of Dunbar, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army in Scotland. He was instrumental in bringing about the Restoration, for which he was created Duke of Albemarle. He died in 1671.—6. Sir John Maynard. By John Dixon. Born in 1602. In the Long Parliament he appeared as one of the prosecutors of Strafford and Laud, but afterwards opposed the usurpation of Cromwell, for which he was imprisoned. He was nearly 90 at the Revolution, and, when William III. observed that he must have outlived all the men of the law of his time, he replied that he should have outlived the law itself, if his Highness had not come over. He died in 1690.—7. Sir William Temple. By John Hoskins. Born 1628. Son of Sir John Temple, and nephew of the learned Dr. Hammond. He was much employed in the foreign service of the country; negotiated the triple alliance between England, Sweden, and Holland; and, as Minister at the Hague, promoted the marriage of William, Prince of Orange, and Mary, daughter of James II., in 1677. He died 1700.—8. Prince Eugene of Savoy. By Jacques Antoine Arlaud. A distinguished military commander against the Turks, and the companion in arms of the Duke of Marlborough, with whom he was at the battles of Blenheim, Oudenarde, &c. He is here represented wearing the order of the Golden Fleece. He died 1736.—9. Mary Fairfax, Duchess of Buckingham. By Samuel Cooper. She was the only child of Thomas, third Baron Fairfax, the celebrated Parliamentary general, and Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Horatio Vere, Lord Vere of Tilbury. She married George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, favorite of Charles II.—10. A daughter of the Duke of Buckingham. Painted by Peter Oliver. Signed in gold—P. O. 1665. The Duke had no issue, as it is stated, by Mary Fairfax.—11. Lady Penelope Compton. By Samuel Cooper. The daughter of Spencer, second Earl of Northampton, and Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Beaumont. She married Sir John Nicholas.—12. Lady Heydon. By Samuel Cooper. Signed with his usual monogram—S. C.—13. Nell Gwynne. By Samuel Cooper. The complexion beautifully fair; very thin light brown hair, gathered into bunches, and hanging down at the sides in very peculiar style. Painted in clear transparent colors, with cross hatchings; much blue used in the middle tints. The earliest notice of Nell Gwynne is as an actress at Drury Lane, in 1668, in Dryden's play of "Secret Love." She soon after became the mistress of Charles II., and retained her ascendancy over him to the end of his life. She died 1687.—14. The Countess of Bridgewater. Enamel, by C. F. Zinke.—15. Jeannie Cameron, mistress of the Pretender. Enamel, by Zinke, a native of Dresden, who came to England in 1706, and studied under Boit; he ceased painting about 1746, through loss of sight.—16. Madame de Montespan, Francoise Athenais de Rochechouart, daughter of Gabriel, first Duc de Montemart; born 1641, married in 1663, Henry Louis, Marquis de Montespan, but soon became the mistress of Louis XIV., supplanting the Duchesse de la Valliere. About 1686 she retired into a convent, and died 1707. We are indebted to Mr. George Scharf for the following observations on this choice work of art—"This is a highly finished miniature, painted in opaque water colors. She is represented full length, seated on a pink cushion, upon a terrace opening to a garden, planted with poplars, in the distance. Her drapery is composed of a blue mantle, over a white dress. She holds a basket of flowers with both hands. The dress is gilded."—17. Guido Baldi de la Rovère, Duke of Urbino, Captain-General of the Venetians, and afterwards of the Papal army



under Pope Julius III. He died at Pesaro, 1574. Painted in oils.—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.

Copy of a miniature of Anne of Denmark, consort of James I., with which the central jewel in a collar of the Order of the Thistle, worn by that Sovereign, is decorated. The reverse is enameled with a figure of St. Andrew. Copied, by permission of Her Majesty, from the original in the Regalia Office, Edinburgh Castle.—Copy of the portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, in possession of Sir John Maxwell, of Polloc, Bart., described in Miss Strickland's *Lives of the Queens of Scotland*, vol. iii., p. 120.—Miss Agnes Strickland.

Oval miniature, supposed to portray Lady Hunsdon; the background bright blue: date about the middle of the xvii. cent.—Miniature, by Samuel Cooper, signed S. C., representing one of the brothers of Frederic, King of Bohemia, who espoused the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I.—Miniature of a young man; on the reverse is written, "H. Stephen, by Claude Beuf;" probably the portrait of Henri Estienne, or Henry Stephen, an eminent French scholar and printer, at Paris, born in 1528, died 1598. He visited England in 1550, and was well received by Edward VI.—Thomas D. Scott, Esq.

Miniature by Samuel Cooper; a finely painted head, pale grey eyeballs, brown sepia-colored hair, supposed to be a portrait of Richard Maijor, or Major, of Hursley, Hants, whose daughter was wife of Richard Cromwell, sometime Lord Protector. This miniature came to the present possessor from his great uncle, clerk to Sir T. Pengelly, who was Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and pleaded in Richard Cromwell's behalf. The ex-Protector, on his deposition, found a friendly refuge with the Pengelly family.—The Rev. John Webb, F.S.A.

Mary, Queen of Scots. Engraving by F. Bartolozzi, after the original, attributed to Zuccherò, in possession of the Drapers' Company, and preserved in their hall, Throgmorton Street, London. A full length portrait, with James I., as a boy, at her side; and traditionally supposed to have been given to the Company by Babington.—Charles I., signed—M. S. Fe: 1647. This beautiful miniature is executed in fine brush lines, with black paint on plaster; it is enclosed in the original tortoise-shell case, and is covered by tale instead of glass. The following note is attached to the case,—“This drawing of Charles I. was stippled by Matthew Symonds, who engraved Oliver Cromwell's coin, and was rival of the great Rutier, who did King Charles the Second's coin.” The celebrated medallist, however, rival of Roettier, was named Thomas Simons; he had a brother Abraham, but of Matthew no mention has been found. This portrait was probably executed by Matthew Snelling. See *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xvii., p. 285.—Oliver Cromwell. A bold profile medallion in bronze, evidently of the period. Purchased after the death of the last of the Fieldings (an old Cromwellite family), of Denbighs, near Hazlemere, Surrey, in 1853.—The Empress Josephine, consort of Napoleon, to whom she was married in 1796; crowned Empress, 1804. A beautiful miniature on ivory, painted by C. J. Vanden Berg, in 1800.—The Rev. James Beck, Vicar of Parham, Sussex.

Miniature portrait of Charles I., set in a clasp.—Mr. C. Faulkner, Deddington.

Silver royalist memorial, in form of a heart, enclosing a miniature portrait of Charles I. See notices of such memorials, *Journ. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xi., p. 234.—Mrs. Wright Daniel, Longford House.

A gold ring, set with an enameled portrait of Charles I., stated to be one of the twelve memorial rings presented by him to his special adherents. Within the hoop is a scull in white enamel, with the date, Jan. 30, 1648. The portrait is three quarters to right; background blue.—Sir Martin Hyde Crawley-Boevey, Bart.

Selection from photographs of miniature portraits, in course of preparation for *The Photographic Historical Portrait Gallery*, announced for publication by Messrs. Colnaghi, to consist of 100 plates photographed by Caldesi and Blanford. The specimens included portraits of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York; Henry VIII.; Anne Boleyn; Edward VI.; Elizabeth; James I.; Anne of Denmark and the remarkable miniatures of their family, formerly in the collection of Charles I., with other valuable portraits, including the exquisite productions of Holbein, Hilliard, Peter and Isaac Oliver, Hoskins, Cooper, &c. In this series will be given the choicest miniatures in the possession of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke d'Aumale, and other distinguished collectors.—Original miniatures, including two portraits of Erasmus, living and dead; one was painted on the day after his decease, as stated in an inscription on the back. Erasmus died at Basle, July 12, 1536.—George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland, born 1558. By Nicholas Hilliard. He was one of the Peers who sat in judgment on Mary Queen of Scots, and was an especial favorite with Elizabeth, and engaged in the naval enterprizes of her reign. He married Margaret, daughter of Francis Earl of Bedford, by whom he had one child, Anne, wife, 1st, of Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset; 2nd, of Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. He died 1605, and was buried at Skipton, Yorkshire.—Portrait of a Lady, unknown; by N. Hillard.—Isabella Clara Eugenia, Governess of the Low Countries, d. of Philip II. King of Spain; born 1566; married 1598 the Archduke Albert of Austria; she received the Netherlands as dowry. She continued to govern them after his death, and died 1633.—Gustavus Adolphus. He ascended the throne of Sweden 1611; in 1630 he engaged in the Thirty Years War in behalf of the Protestants of Germany. He defeated Tilly at the Battle of Leipsic 1631, and was killed at the Battle of Lutzen, Nov. 1632, where he defeated the Imperialists under the celebrated Wallenstein.—Miniature described as “a daughter of the beautiful Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough,” wife of the first Duke, the great military commander; of the issue of that marriage one daughter survived them, Henrietta, married to the Earl of Godolphin. She succeeded, by special act of Parliament, as Duchess of Marlborough.—Lord Carlisle, miniature in enamel.—“The Earl of Dalkeith,” by Sir Peter Lely, signed with the initials P.L. combined as a monogram; long flowing brown hair; laced neckcloth, and blue drapery. Lely came to England in 1641, and died 1680. The identification of this portrait seems doubtful; the Duke of Monmouth was created Duke of Buccleuch and Earl of Dalkeith, on his marriage with Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, in 1663.—Archbishop Tillotson, an early portrait by S. Cooper, before his preferment. He was son of Robert Tillotson, of Sowerby, Yorkshire; matriculated at Caius College, Cambridge, 1647; Dean of Canterbury 1672; Dean of St. Paul's 1689; nominated Archbishop of Canterbury by William III. in 1691, on the deprivation of Archbishop Sancroft. He died 1694.—Louise de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth. Signed N.D. (? Dixon.) She came to England in the suite of Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, sister of Charles II., and became his mistress. Louis XIV. made her a peeress of France and Duchess d'Aubigny, in which title she was



succeeded by her son, Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, born 1672. Charles II. created her Duchess of Portsmouth. She died in 1734, *æt.* 89.—Messrs. Colnaghi, Scott, and Co., Pall Mall East.

Miniature of the Cardinal Duke of York, presented at Rome, by his Eminence, to the late Henry Englefield, Esq. An admirable portrait; three quarters to left. Around the margin is inscribed HENRICVS IX. D. G. M. B. F. H. REX. CARD. EPISCOP. TVSCVLANVS. Two small volumes from the Cardinal's library, in red morocco binding stamped with the royal arms, accompanied this interesting portraiture of the last of the Stuarts.—Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A., Walton Hall, Wakefield.

Jewel, set with pastes, with the miniature and cypher of the Empress Maria Theresa. She succeeded as Queen of Hungary 1740; married Francis, Duke of Lorraine, elected Emperor as Francis I, 1745; she died 1780.—Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P.

## DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

Drawing of a kistvaen discovered in the parish of Cubberley, Gloucestershire; also drawings of sepulchral memorials in the church of Cubberley, including the diminutive bust of a knight in mailed armour, with an escutcheon and a heart held together in front of his breast. This curious little sculpture, which is placed in a mural niche in the north wall of the church, is figured in Lysons' *Gloucestershire Antiquities*, plate i.—John Jones, Esq., Gloucester.

Fac-simile of the inscription found, in 1675, near Deerhurst Church, Gloucestershire, and recording the dedication of that structure by the Saxon earl Odda, about A.D. 1056. See Pegge's *Sylloge of Inscriptions*, p. 16; Observations by Mr. Westwood, *Journ. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. i., p. 251; *Glossary of Architecture, Companion*, p. 96, Oxford, 1846. The original slab is now preserved at Oxford among the Arundel marbles.—John Henry Parker, Esq., F.S.A.

Engraving which represents three ancient sepulchral chambers, found in the parish of Avening, Gloucestershire. They were formed of slabs of stone set edgeways, and covered by a cairn or tumulus of loose stones, now cleared away. These curious stone cists were removed and reconstructed in the grounds of the Rev. N. Thornbury. Drawn and etched by J. Burden, 1809.—Edward Dalton, Esq., D.C.L., Nailsworth.

Drawing and copies of inscriptions in Roman letters, and also of Oghams, incised upon a slab of porphyritic granite, recently found at Fardell, a farm in Devonshire belonging to Captain Pode, of Slade, adjacent to the Cornwood Station on the South Devon Railway. The stone measures 6ft. 3in., of which 2ft. are below the surface of the ground, by 2ft. 10in. broad, and 7in. thick. On one side is inscribed lengthways on the slab, SAGRANVS—and on the other side, FANONI MAQVIRINI. The Oghams are cut on two of the angles of the stone, on the side bearing the inscription last mentioned, and it is possible that they may be equivalent to the inscriptions in Roman characters, as in the curious example of the "bilingual" stone at St. Dogmael's Abbey, which has been termed the Rosetta stone of Ogham inscriptions. It is remarkable, as Mr. Westwood has pointed out, that, upon this memorial in Devonshire, the first stone discovered in England bearing Oghams, the same name, *Sagranus*, should be discovered, which occurs upon the remarkable slab at St. Dogmael's. The words in Roman characters

may commemorate Sagraus, and a second person, Fanon Mac (son) of Quirinus, or Virinus. Mr. Westwood considers that the date of the Fardell slab may be assigned to as early a period as the sixth century.—Edward Smirke, Esq., Cheltenham.

Drawing of the inscriptions in Roman characters and Oghams, upon the above mentioned slab at St. Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire. It is figured and described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. vi., third series, p. 134. The inscription in Roman letters reads thus—SAGRANI FILI CVNOTAMI. The Oghams have been interpreted as follows, according to Professor Graves' alphabet, given in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, 1849—SAGRAMNI MAQI CVNATAMI. Thus the two inscriptions prove almost identical, *Mag* or *Mac* being here used, and also on the Devonshire slab, as synonymous with *filius*, the son.—J. O. Westwood, Esq., M.A., Oxford.

Colored representation of the principal mosaic pavement discovered at Woodchester, Gloucestershire, in 1793, being four plates drawn and etched by the late Samuel Lysons, on a scale of an inch to a foot; they form portions of his *Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ*, vol. ii.; the four plates were exhibited joined together and mounted on canvas. The central compartment represents Orpheus playing on the lyre, and surrounded by animals. This pavement exists in a damaged state, covered by the soil in the churchyard at Woodchester. Mr. Lysons published a separate work in illustration of the Roman villa there; he gave also some supplementary plates in the *Reliquiæ*.—Colored plate of the tessellated pavement found in Eastgate Street, Gloucester, in 1806, published in the following year, "J. Foley delt. et sculp.," with a small plan of the site where it was found.—An interesting selection from drawings illustrative of ecclesiastical architecture, executed by Samuel Lysons, Esq., and most of which were etched by himself for his *Collection of Gloucestershire Antiquities*, published in 15 numbers, 1791-1803, and consisting of 110 plates; 36 plates were cancelled and re-engraved during the progress of the work. The drawings exhibited included the following subjects:—Gloucester—the great Cloisters; entrance to the Lady Chapel, 1792; Crypt of the Cathedral; the Grey Friars, and Church of St. Mary de Crypt.—Tewkesbury Abbey Church—the choir; east view of the church; monument of John Wick, the last Abbot; Sedilia in the choir.—Cirencester—interior of the Church; north east view; figures of musicians, sculptured on the south side of the church; interior view of the nave.—Sudeley Castle—two views. Thornbury Castle—interior of the court; south west view of the ruins; view of the hall; highly decorated chimney; and the gateway with inscriptions. Rodmorton Manor House—three views, and a view of the staircase.—Cleeve Church—interior view, and a monument there with a cross-legged effigy. Court House at Standish, 1799. The Boddington Oak, 1789, reversed in the etched plate, pl. xxiii.; also two views of the Chesnut Tree at Tortworth. Great Malvern—a curious view of the eastern ambulatory, shewing the back of the altar-screen in its original state, covered with large decorative tiles, which were taken from the wall by the late Rev. Dr. Card, and laid down in the pavement of the aisles, whereby these remarkable tiles have become deplorably defaced. This interesting view, shewing their original use as wall decoration, does not appear to have been engraved.—Bristol—entrance to the Little Vestry; view of the Cathedral from the Cloisters; Monument of one of the Berkeley family; Tower of St. Stephen's Church, &c.—"South west view of the city of Gloucester, taken on Llanthony Causey," by J. Lewis, a curious engraved view of the city in olden time. It measures 49 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches



in length, by  $18\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height.—Sketch of the ichnography of *Glevum*, shewing the general arrangement of the Roman Station, its streets and gates, as compared with the localities at the present time, also the various sites where Roman vestiges, buildings, pavements, &c., have been found at Gloucester. This map was prepared in illustration of a memoir read by the Rev. Samuel Lysons, at the meeting of the Institute, relating to Roman occupation in that city. See also his *Romans in Gloucestershire*, recently published.—The Rev. Samuel Lysons, Hempsted Court.

A volume of heraldic drawings, comprising the ancient and modern armorial bearings connected with the city and county of Gloucester, the local institutions, and the city companies, &c.—David Mowbray Walker, Esq.

Engraving of the steam boat invented by Jonathan Hulls, of Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, and for which he obtained a patent in 1737. The plate, in which the details of mechanism are shewn, as well as the boat serving as a steam-tug, was engraved to accompany an account of the invention, published by Hulls in that year, and entitled, *Description and Draught of a new-invented Machine for carrying Vessels out of or into any Harbour*.—J. D. Thomas Niblett, Esq., Campden.

Series of twelve large photographs, representing various views of Tewkesbury Abbey Church, taken by Professor Delamotte, F.S.A.—The Rev. J. L. Petit, F.S.A.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS OF METAL-WORK, DOMESTIC APPLIANCES, POTTERY, GLASS, PAVEMENT TILES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

Several remarkable specimens of Italian metal work, consisting of portions of decorative iron work from the fine *corona* at Florence, broken off accidentally during some crowded solemnity in the Cathedral; two remarkable Italian daggers, of the fifteenth century, with blades of unusual breadth, measuring  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the guard. One of these rare weapons, dug up at Florence, is in very decayed condition; the other has its blade richly damascened with gold, forming ornaments of beautiful intricacy. The handle had been enriched with portions of filigree work inserted in it; the crescent-shaped guard is engraved with foliage and devices.—A door-lock of Milanese work, xvi. cent.; a spur found near Rome, and other curious objects of mediæval workmanship.—Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A.

A pewter chalice, or drinking cup, on a raised foot, found with an interment at the Grey Friars, Gloucester; height  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches.—Also part of an alabaster tablet, found at the same place, one of the curious representations of the head of St. John Baptist in a charger; St. Peter standing on the left, St. Thomas of Canterbury, on the right side; the Agnus Dei beneath. See notices of these tablets, *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. xii., p. 184, where one of them is figured.—Mr. H. Arkell, Southgate Street, Gloucester.

A singular double key of iron, having a flat round moveable head which slides upon its stem, and displays on one side the Imperial eagle, on the other the arms of Nuremberg. Probably an official master-key of one of the authorities of that city.—A collection of Chamberlains' keys, of gilt metal, the handles decorated with the arms or cyphers of the following sovereigns or princes, by whom these official insignia were given:—IMPERIAL.—Germany—Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, and King of Hungary, 1711 to 1742. Francis I. and Maria Theresa, Emperor and Empress of Germany, 1745-1765. Joseph III., Emperor of Germany, 1765-1790. Francis II., last Emperor of

Germany, and first of Austria, 1792-1835; the handle of this key is formed of a garland enclosing a double-headed eagle, with an escutcheon on its breast charged with the initial F I.—*Russia*—Paul, Emperor of Russia, 1796-1801. Alexander I., 1801.—*REGAL*.—*England*—George I., 1714-1727. George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., 1727. Queen Caroline, wife of George II., 1727.—*Denmark*—Christian VI., 1736-1746. Christian VII., 1766-1808. Frederic VI., 1808.—*Prussia*—Frederick William, 1797; the wards of the key in form of W.—*Spain*—Joseph Napoleon, King of Spain, 1808; the handle of open work, with a garland of laurel enclosing the initials, J. N., between a lion and a tower.—*Bavaria*—Maximilian Joseph, first King, 1805. Louis Charles, 1825.—*ELECTORAL*.—*Bavaria*—Maximilian Joseph I., and Marie Anne, Elector and Electress, 1745-1778. Maximilian Joseph, 1745. Charles Theodore, Elector Palatine of the Rhine, 1743, and in 1777, Elector of Bavaria. Maximilian Joseph, Elector of Bavaria and the Palatinate in 1799, before he became King in 1805.—*Saxony*—Frederic Augustus III., Elector, 1763; became King, 1807; died, 1827.—*Baden*—Charles Frederic, Margrave 1746; constituted Elector and Grand Duke, 1803; died, 1811.—*Cologne*—Joseph Clement, Elector, 1638. Maximilian Francis, son of the Emperor Francis I., Elector, 1784.—*Mayence*—John Frederic Charles v. Ostein, 1743-1763. Frederic Von Erthel, the last Elector, 1774. In the handle is the bearing of Mayence, a wheel. The Counts of Stolberg were the hereditary grand chamberlains of the Electorate.—*Treves*—John Philip of Walderdorf, Elector, 1756. Clement Wenceslas of Saxony, son of Frederic Augustus III, Elector of Saxony, born 1739; Archbishop and Elector, 1768.—*PRINCE BISHOPS*.—*Bamberg*—Frederic Charles v. Schönborn, Prince Bishop of Bamberg and Wurtzburg, 1732-1746. Francis Louis v. Erthall, 1779-1795. These are sumptuous keys with elaborately wrought handles, decorated with heraldry, &c. Also four chamberlains' keys, of German workmanship, not identified.—Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P.

An iron key, with a curiously formed bow handle; and a very diminutive brass key, found in excavations at Gloucester.—Mr. Mann, Gloucester.

Brass implement found in the cloisters at Carlisle Cathedral, closely resembling one found at Frittenden, Kent, figured *Arch. Journ.*, vol. v p. 161. These objects are probably pointels or greffes, mediæval *styli* for writing on waxed tablets. One end is formed with a nib for obliterating false marks; the pointed extremity is four-edged in peculiar fashion, as supposed, for scraping and smoothing the wax.—William Carrick, Esq., Carlisle.

Singular pewter mould, possibly for cakes. It resembles a shallow saucer; diam. 4 inches; device a lion rampant in intaglio.—Pewter spoons of the xvi. or xvii. cent.—Thirteen iron keys, part of a large number found in clearing out the deposit in the lake surrounding Walton House, near Wakefield. Some of these mediæval examples are remarkable for the elegance of their forms, and their skilful workmanship.—Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A.

Three horse-shoes found in excavations at Gloucester; one, which is in remarkable preservation, and of iron of excellent quality, had been pronounced to be of silver, a conjecture wholly disproved on application of chemical tests, the horse-shoe having been submitted to Dr. Percy, at the Museum of Economic Geology. A notion also prevailed that it might be of Roman workmanship; but this supposition, founded upon the position and depth at which it was alleged to have been found in Northgate Street, under the stratum of the Roman road, may seem questionable. The discovery is noticed



by the Rev. S. Lysons, *Romans in Gloucestershire*, p. 46. Another horse-shoe exhibited was described as found at a depth of 13 feet in Southgate Street; the third has a broad plate of iron welded on, protecting the hoof.—Mr. H. Arkell, Southgate Street, Gloucester.

An iron brank, found in a vault under a house belonging to Messrs. Roberts and Curtis, Gloucester, and apparently part of a subterranean passage in the direction of the New Inn and the Cathedral. See notices of various forms of the brank, formerly in use for punishment of quarrelsome and brawling women, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xiii., p. 257.—T. Lloyd Barwick Baker, Esq.

A pair of thumbikins or thumbscrews of iron, and another pair of brass.—A set of skeleton keys, for picking locks, found in pulling down the gaol at Horsham, Sussex.—A key-holder and keys, such as were suspended to the waist by the rural housewives of Sussex in the last century.—A collection of specimens of locksmiths' work; a German lock and key of elaborate workmanship; keys of various periods and fashion, English, German, &c.; an English alphabet or puzzle padlock, found on a barn-door at Worthing; it is dated 1594, and engraved with letters, so as to be opened by their adjustment in a certain word or combination; another puzzle padlock, German, of earlier date than the last; two keys of gilt metal, one being a chamberlain's key, of the time of the Emperor Francis I. and Maria Theresa (1736-1765).—A brass journey ring, or "poke dial," a portable contrivance for ascertaining the hour, probably one of those to which Horman alludes in his *Vulgaria*, printed in 1520. He says,—“There be Jorney Rynges, and instruments lyke an hangynge pyler, with a tunge lyllyng oute, to knowe what tyme of the day. Sunt viatoria horologia, partim circularia, partim pensilia, cylindracea specie et lingua exetra.” Some other specimens are noticed, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xv., p. 83.—The Rev. James Beck, Vicar of Parham, Sussex.

A curfew of brass, ornamented with embossed foliage, flowers, &c., and a lion statant regardant. It was obtained at Leicester, and resembles the curfews in possession of the Duke of Richmond, at Goodwood House. Date, xvi. cent. Also a large black jack of leather.—Henry Catt, Esq., Brighton.

An antique pair of bellows, ornamented with flowers rudely designed; one side is thus inscribed—

IOY . AND . PEACE . DOTH . THERE . EXCELL .

WHERE . MAN . AND . WIFE . IN . LOVE . DO . DWELL .

Their date may be the latter part of the seventeenth century. Compare the bellows at Goodrich Court, figured in Shaw's *Furniture*.—Mrs. Ward, Worcester Street, Gloucester.

A shoeing-horn curiously engraved with the English rose crowned and the *fleur-de-lis*, and thus inscribed—THIS IS HVE BARVELS SHOOING HORNE MADE BY THE HANDES OF ROBERT MINDVM. 1604.—Another shoeing-horn elaborately carved; date t. Charles II.—A pair of shoe-buckles, ornamented with singular mosaic work, composed apparently of opaque vitrified pastes; date about 1600.—A quaich of the time of Charles II.; a cup curiously carved and formed of a small Indian nut, in the style of the seventeenth century; a box of oak, inlaid with horn, and inscribed, “W. H. 1662, The Giuer is your Frend for Euer;” also bonbonnières and snuff-boxes, one of them probably made at Berlin, and enameled with a portrait of Frederic the Great.—A claret-mug of white English Delft ware, dated 1661; it is ornamented with a figure of Charles II., colored in yellow, blue, and purple; probably a

specimen of the Lambeth pottery. Height  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.—A piece of needlework, xvii. cent., representing Adam and Eve.—Thomas D. Scott, Esq.

A set of wooden fruit-trenchers, in the original box; they are coarsely painted with flowers, and each bears a verse conveying some admonition or quaint sentiment: these inscriptions are slips of paper, printed, and affixed to the wood. Date xvii. cent. A late example of a curious social fashion. See notices of these trenchers, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. iii., p. 334.—Mr. J. H. Brown, Gloucester.

A brass standard weight, one of a pair obtained among old metal at Cambridge; they are supposed to have been for wool, each weighing nearly half a stone. One side bears an escutcheon of the royal arms, and is stamped in several places with a crowned H, the initial of the name either of Henry VI. or Henry VII. The weights are heater-shaped, or like an heraldic shield, a form which may have been adopted to suit the royal escutcheon which is prominently introduced. One of these weights is figured *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xvii., p. 165. Similar objects of the reigns of Queen Anne and George I., have lately been obtained for the British Museum. See, in regard to weights and the usages in stamping them, Mr. Brewer's memoir, *Journ. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. viii., p. 309. The stat. 11 Henry VII., specially directs the use of a stamp with the letter H crowned, to mark weights and measures.—The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

An example of a class of circular leaden objects, the use of which is doubtful. They are about  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch in diam., from  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch in thickness, with a central perforation; both sides are equally chamfered to an obtuse edge. They bear various rude ornaments, such as, on this example, 12 radiating lines and 12 pellets. Found in 1857, in dredging in the lake at Walton Hall, near Wakefield.—Another like object, with circular ornaments and orbs of sovereignty. Found near Rome, where it was purchased in 1860.—Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A.

Another example, with rudely fashioned ornaments in relief; it has been conjectured to be a weight, or a whorl used with the distaff. Found near Minsteracres, Weardale, co. Durham.—The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle.

Another like object, ornamented on each side with five round knobs, and the letter X, or a saltire, in each of the intervening spaces between them. Figured in *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xvii., p. 267.—The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

Another example; on one side appear certain characters, among which H. 6 (? for Henry VI.) occurs. Found at Brampton, Cumberland.—William Carrick, Esq., Carlisle.

The central portion of a stone mould for casting ring-brooches of metal, probably of lead, with the inscription, AVE MARIA. Found at Ashill, Norfolk, about 1798, and exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by the late Samuel Lysons, Esq., Director; figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv., pl. 48, p. 275. The mould when complete was probably formed of three pieces, of which this is the central portion.—The Rev. Samuel Lysons, Hempsted Court.

A stout iron band with rivets, a fragment of brass plate adhering under one of them. It has been supposed to be the rim of a large cauldron or camp-kettle with hangers, and was found in a tumulus called Twyn-y-beddau—the Mountain of Graves—at a spot where, according to tradition, a battle took place under the extremity of the Black Mountains near Hay, S. Wales.—



Also a large iron key from Snodhill Castle, Golden Valley, Herefordshire.—The Rev. Thomas W. Webb.

A bronze hand-bell of elegant design, probably of Flemish workmanship. The handle is formed of three naked boys with their arms interlaced. Around the bell are, in relief, the Angel Gabriel, the Virgin, and the Lily in a vase. The angelical salutation is inscribed around the upper part of the bell; and, around the lower margin, IC BEN GHEGOTEN INT IAR MDXLVI., signifying—I am cast in the year 1546. Height, including the handle,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.—The Rev. W. F. Powell, Vicar of Cirencester.

A mediæval stone mortar, formed with a round basin having two spouts, one on each side of the bowl, and two handles. Diam. of the bowl 11 inches. Mr. Syer Cuming has given a detailed memoir on the domestic appliances of this class, *Journ. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. vii., p. 83. Date possibly xiv. cent.—John Jones, Esq., Gloucester.

A small square mortar of stone, the basin round; it is rudely carved with a kind of baluster at each of the angles, nail-head ornaments, a quatrefoil and initials I. W. Found at Leversdale, Cumberland. It measures about 5 inches square, in each direction.—William Carrick, Esq., Carlisle.

Two specimens of mediæval pottery, found in Long Smith Street, Gloucester; one is a single-handled jug, the other is a large vessel of unusual fashion, described *Gent. Mag.*, N. S., vol. xlv., p. 42. It is coated with pale green glaze, and ornamented with scored lines; the bottom is convex, and formed with three little feet, so that the vessel might stand steady. Height 15 inches, diam. about 13 inches. These vessels, possibly of as early a date as the fourteenth century, are in remarkably perfect condition.—J. R. Clarke, Esq., Gloucester.

A two-handled chafing-dish, of red ware partly glazed, perforated for the admission of air; height 7 in. Found, as stated, in 1833, in a stone cist within a tumulus called Jack's Barrow, in the parish of Dunsborne Abbot's, Gloucestershire, supposed to have been the burial place of a Danish chief in that district. It has been conjectured that the names of other places in the vicinity, such as Jack's Acre, a wood so called, Jackfield, Jackway, &c., may be traced to that Scandinavian marauder. In the cist was reported to have been found a large iron sword, decayed with rust. The chafer is, however, probably of a later period; it much resembles, in fashion and manufacture, the "fume-pots," in imperfect state, exhibited by Dr. Kendrick, of Warrington, in the Temporary Museum of the Institute at the Carlisle meeting, in 1859. See Catalogue, p. 22.—A very curious spoon of Flemish white stone-ware with a figure of St. James; the date 1593 occurs upon the handle.—A covered tankard of Franconian enameled earthenware, bearing the date 1685, with representation of the Virgin and Child, and the Apostles.—Edmund Hopkinson, Esq., Edgworth Manor.

Two panes of stained glass, taken from the windows of an old house at the corner of Northgate and Eastgate Streets, Gloucester. One displays the armorial bearings of the see of Gloucester, which had been previously the arms of the Abbey; the other presents a monogram composed of the initials W. B., probably those of William Blackleach, Chancellor of Gloucester in 1581.—Mr. Mann, Gloucester.

A pair of roundels of painted glass, two heads, in the style of the xv. cent. The glass was found at Tintern in a fragmentary condition, and "restored" by Warrington.—The Rev. E. K. Luscombe, Gloucester.

Five singular glass balls, found in 1857, in the deposit in the lake which surrounds Walton Hall, near Wakefield, the ancient dwelling of the Waterton family. The date and use of these balls has not been ascertained. The largest measures about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter; it is of dark glass marked spirally with white glass, as if in rows of scales. Two are of clear white glass; another of brownish glass mottled with large spots; and another is in form like an orange, not globular. These curious balls bear some resemblance to certain large beads, not perforated, found with Anglo-Saxon remains, but they are probably of a much later period.—Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A., Walton Hall.

A curious square glass bottle, with four necks at the corners uniting together at the mouth. It was obtained in Sussex.—The Rev. James Beck.

Specimens of mediæval glass; an ewer ornamented with masks, possibly of English manufacture; another, apparently Venetian; a barrel-shaped vessel of mottled glass; a small octagonal glass cup, engraved, of German manufacture, &c.—T. D. Scott, Esq.

A Majolica jug, bearing an inscription in the Romaic language: it was obtained near Southwold, Suffolk, and had been found on the shore near Kissingland, after a wreck, probably of some Greek vessel.—The Rev. R. M. White, D.D., Rector of Slymbridge,

The "Shakspeare Jug," of fine cream-colored earthenware, measuring about 9 inches in height, and ornamented with representations in low relief of the principal heathen deities, in compartments. It was mounted, about 1800, with a silver rim, and a cover engraved with a medallion head of the Immortal Bard, *æt.* 40. It is alleged that the relic had been preserved until about 1839, in possession of his descendants, and that it may be traced to the family of the Harts of Stratford-on-Avon, to whom it may have come by marriage with Joan, the sister of Shakspeare, to whom he left the house in which he was born, his apparel, and other property. Sir Richard Phillips published an account of the jug, *Monthly Mag.*, Feb., 1818; it is also noticed in Bennett's *Tewkesbury Register*. A detailed account of its history and possessors was printed by Messrs. Kerr, of Worcester, by whom, with permission of the present possessor, it was shewn in the Manchester Exhibition in 1853; the privilege of reproducing the jug in fac-simile being exclusively granted to them. A description has likewise been given in Marryat's *Pottery and Porcelain*, 1st edit., p. 57, where it is figured. In the 2nd edit. of that work, p. 147, its precise conformity with the thin stoneware glazed with salt, manufactured in Staffordshire at the commencement of the eighteenth century, is stated. In material, decoration, and other details, it presents the characteristic features of moulded stoneware manufactured in England about 1700, and it may be safely concluded that, if the jug is of English manufacture, it is not anterior to 1700.—Also "Shakspeare's Cane," or walking-stick, a Malacca cane, length 4ft.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in., described, according to family tradition, of which, however, no evidence is shewn prior to 1793, as having been in the possession of the "Bard of Avon."—Mrs. Fletcher, Gloucester.

A beautiful decorative pavement tile, of Italian majolica, in which color is partially introduced. The principal feature of the design is an escutcheon of the arms of the Medici family, ensigned with the tiara; the keys are introduced crossed behind the escutcheon. This may have been the achievement either of Pope Leo X., 1513-22, who was of the Medici family, or of his cousin Clement V., 1523-34. This tile measures  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches square; the



outlines of the design are in slight relief, the intervening spaces colored.—Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A., Walton Hall, Wakefield.

Two decorative pavement tiles, one of them bearing an eagle displayed, on the other is a lion rampant, both being in lozenge-shaped panels; the intervening spaces are ornamented with cinquefoils or roses. These tiles, which measure  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches square, are of the xiv. cent., and may have been manufactured at Droitwich; they bear resemblance in fashion to tiles found in an ancient kiln brought to light there in 1837. See Mr. John Gough Nichols' *Examples of Tiles*, p. 5.—Edward Dalton, Esq., D.C.L., Dunkirk Manor, Nailsworth

Decorative pavement tile of glazed red ware, inlaid with white clay, probably manufactured in the kilns at Great Malvern. It is a portion of a lozenge-shaped compartment formed of nine tiles, each measuring  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches square; and displaying an escutcheon of the arms of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, 1401-1409, quarterly, Beauchamp and Newburgh, impaling those of Isabel his wife, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Gloucester, being the coats of Clare and Despencer, quarterly.—John Jones, Esq., Gloucester.

Decorative pavement tile, with an escutcheon of the bearing attributed to Edward the Confessor, in one of the angles. Date xv. cent. It is a portion of a design comprising a compartment formed of several tiles, each measuring  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches square, probably manufactured at Great Malvern, where an ancient kiln was discovered in 1838, described *Gent. Mag.*, vol. ciii. 2, pp. 162, 301. This tile occurs in Great Malvern Church, and in several other churches in Gloucestershire. The specimen exhibited was found at Hunts' Court, near Gloucester.—The Rev. Herbert Haines.

A cope of red velvet, embroidered with stars of Bethlehem and crowns, and having an orfray with eight figures of saints in tabernacle work, four on each side; the central compartment representing the "Ancient of Days."—An *antependium*, embroidered with a representation of the Assumption of the Virgin. Beneath is inscribed—Assumpta est Maria in celum. Date xv. cent. These examples of mediæval needlework have been preserved at Campden, Gloucestershire.—The Rev. C. E. Kennaway, Vicar of Campden.

An embroidered covering for the communion table, from Buckland, Gloucestershire. It appears to have been formed of portions of copes or other mediæval vestments. The word—Why—accompanied by a church, occurring among the ornaments, has been regarded as a rebus allusive to the name Whychurch, possibly for Whitchurch, and the vestment thus inscribed may have originally belonged to the church of some place so named.—Mr. J. D. T. Niblett, Campden.

The official purse used by William Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester, Lord High Almoner to Queen Mary II. He was translated to that see in 1699-1700, and died 1717. The purse is in form of the mediæval *aulmonière*, and is of green taffeta, laced with gold bullion, tassels, &c., and it has gilded mountings and swivel for attachment to the girdle. It has been preserved in the original wooden case covered with green silk. On the reverse of the purse are texts embroidered in gold; Matt. 5, 7, and 6, 2; 2 Cor. 9, 6; and the following inscription—"Ye. have. lyily. hands. and. angells. facess. but. read. o. ye. flowers. of. England. 2 verces. 1 Cor. 13, 1, 13."—Engraved portrait of Bishop Lloyd, by G. Vertue, 1714, after a painting by Fred. W. Weideman.—Bishop Lloyd's silver snuff-box, engraved with his arms and cypher.—A mourning ring, inscribed within the hoop—W. Lloyd Ep'us Wigorn. obt.

30 Aug. 717 (*sic*) æt. 91.—Also four purses embroidered with gold and silver thread; xvii. cent.; a housewife in form of a book, covered with silver brocade, and containing scissors, comb, thimble, &c., formerly in the possession of Judith, wife of Dr. Thomas Sharp, Archdeacon of Northumberland, who died 1722; and two enameled patch-boxes, one of them having a small steel mirror within the lid.—T. Lloyd Barwick Baker, Esq., Hardwick Court.

An embroidered linen coverlet, probably for a child's bed; it is worked in red and green silk, in foliage with small flowers, among which are introduced two heraldic devices; a sun ensigned with an earl's coronet, and the red heart crowned, possibly the device of the Douglas family. The sun in splendour is the crest of the Earls of Lothian, who also quartered *Or* the sun proper, as a coat of augmentation for the title of Lothian. Mark Ker, Baron of Newbottle, was created Earl of Lothian in 1606. The coverlet had been long in possession of a family in the Highlands, named Ferguson, from whom it came to Mr. Lockwood, of Wakefield. It was given by him to the present possessor.—Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A., Walton Hall.

Two coronation rosettes, or favors, of white taffeta, embroidered with gold and displaying royal insignia and names worked in colored silks. One of them had been worn at the coronation of George II. and Caroline his Queen; the other at the coronation of George III. and Queen Charlotte. These relics had descended to the present possessor from his great-great-aunt, who was attached to the Court of Queen Charlotte.—Richard Helps, Esq., Gloucester.

A pair of gloves, of brown Spanish leather sewed with gold, and ornamented with purple fringes and a vandyked bordure of purple silk embroidered with silver. They had been preserved in Ralph Thoresby's Museum, as worn by James I., and were afterwards in Horace Walpole's collection at Strawberry Hill.—The Rev. J. Fuller Russell, F.S.A., Greenhithe.

A pair of embroidered garters, skilfully wrought with gold, and accompanied by the following memorandum of their having been worn by the Queen of Charles I.,—"These were the Garters of Henrietta Maria of France, Queen of England. Sir Thomas Bond her servant gave them to Miss Bond his daughter, Maid of Honor to Mary of Este."—Mrs. Gordon Canning, Hartpury Court, Gloucester.

A relic of the Royal Oak at Boscobel, being a silver-mounted tobacco stopper, formed of a piece of wood which, according to an inscription upon it, was "cut from the Royall Oak by Mr. George Plaxton w<sup>th</sup> Parson of that Parish." On the other side is engraved the following sentence—"Olim Servatrix Patriæ, Nunc Testis Perfidia."—Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P.

A relic of the memorable scarcity which occurred in the spring of 1801, a most diminutive penny loaf; it measures about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, by 2 inches in thickness, being the dimension of the loaves sold in April, 1801, when it was purchased by the present possessor's great uncle, then resident in Gloucester. The famine at that period, chiefly occasioned by a deficient harvest, caused urgent distress and riots throughout the realm.—Arthur T. Jenkins, Esq., Town Clerk, Gloucester.

A pack of Swiss *Tarots*, 74 in number, closely resembling the cards called *Tarocchi* by the writers of the sixteenth century. The suits bear the marks, *Deniez*, *Epée*, *Coupe*, and *Baton*; and it may deserve notice that *quatrefoils* are represented with the *Coupes*, possibly the prototypes of the modern clubs. Twenty-two of the cards, called *Atous*, bear representations of very quaint figures, numbered and inscribed thus:—1. *Le Rateleux*. 2. *Le Spagnol*



Capitano Eracasse. 3. L'Imperatrix. 4. L'Ampereur. 5. Bacus. 6. La Mour. 7. Le Chariot. 8. La Justice. 9. L'Ermite. 10. Roue de la Fortune. 11. La Force. 12. Le Pendu. 13. La Mort. 14. Atrempance. 15. Le Diable. 16. La Foudre. 17. Le Toille. 18. La Lune. 19. Le Soleil. 20. Le Jugement. 21. Le Monde. 22. Le Fol. On the ace of *Deniez* is the following inscription,—“Cartes de Suisse fabriquée par J. Dupont demeurant dans la rue Torfsenne à Bruxelles;” and on the four of the same suit is an escutcheon charged with a bend *Gules*, a flaming cauldron (?) *Gules* in sinister chief, on a canton a lion rampant *Sable*. These cards belonged to the late John Macdowall, Esq., of Woolmet, Renfrewshire. See a full description of *Tarocchi*, in Chatto's *History of Playing Cards*, p. 189.—Capt. Martin Petrie, Topographical Staff.

A pack of *Tarocchi*, of the manufacture of Turin. The ace of *Deniers* displays the arms of the King of Sardinia, and upon the deuce of the same suit is inscribed—“Fabrique Royale de Turin.” Some of the *Atous* differ from those in the pack above described, such as—2. La Papesse; 5. Le Pape; 16. La Maison Dieu (a man falling from a tower struck by lightning), and the emblematic figures are considerably varied.—Henry D. Cholmeley, Esq., The Priory, Woodchester.

Several packs of cards, including ancient European playing cards, and some rare and curious examples obtained from the East. They were accompanied by an interesting letter on the subject from the late Lord Macaulay.—The Rev. Samuel Lysons, Hempsted Court.

#### ANTIQUITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

A fine one-handled vase, found in Magna Græcia, painted with a representation of a female at her toilet.—A pair of feet, of full size, perfectly flat, and carved on a piece of Parian marble; a votive offering in the temple of *Æsculapius* at Athens, whence they were brought by the late Sir William Gell, and presented by him at Rome to the present possessor.—An ewer, and a laver in form of a large shell, of enameled metal painted in China with flowers on a white ground.—Ampulla of terracotta, such as are found in the catacombs at Rome.—Terracotta lamp from Italy.—The Rev. Samuel Lysons.

A bronze *As*, and the quarter of the *As*, with the symbol of an open hand.—Six weights formed of black touchstone, *lapis Lydius*, similar in shape to those figured by Montfaucon, vol. iii., pl. 93. The form may be described as resembling that of a cheese.—A bronze key, from the Baths of Constantine at Rome.—Ten Sassanian gems; a royal Assyrian signet of calcedony, and two Assyrian cylinders.—The Rev. James Beck, Vicar of Parham, Sussex.

A miniature Greco-Phœnician vase of archaic style, in form of a very diminutive head of a warrior wearing a helmet. Found at Camirus in the island of Rhodes.—Augustus W. Franks, Esq., Dir. S. A.

A diminutive tortoise of terracotta; a mask representing a female face, of the same material; both discovered in excavations in Asia Minor, by Frank Calvert, Esq.; also portions of mortaria with potters' stamps.—W. Sprengel Greaves, Esq., Q.C.

A two-handled vase of terracotta, of remarkable form, from Italy.—Mrs. Crawley, Grey Friars, Gloucester.

Five Greek sling-bullets of lead (*μολυβδίδες*), in form of almonds; called by the Romans *glandes*, or acorns. These leaden missiles, of which mention

occurs in Virgil, Ovid, and Lucretius, have been found repeatedly in Greece, on the plain of Marathon, and in other places. They were cast in moulds, and two of the specimens exhibited bear characters in relief. Caylus describes several, with words either in Greek or in Latin—*FERI—FVGITIVI PERITIS*, &c. *Recueil d'Antiqu.*, t. ii., pl. 92. See also *Archæologia*, vol. xxxii., p. 103.—Robert Phillips, Esq.

Oriental ornaments, chiefly from Egypt, Nubia, and various parts of Asia, interesting as illustrative of peculiar archaic types still retained in use in those countries, and sent for comparison with certain analogous ornaments occurring among ancient remains in Britain, or in other European countries. They consisted of necklaces, armlets of silver and of brass; ear-rings and nose-rings, the latter from Nubia; an armlet from Hindostan, and another from Kabyle; a Syrian rosary of beads; a singular Nubian necklace formed of cloves strung together; also a silver-gilt censer, and a sprinkling vessel or caster, from Jerusalem, of very ornamental fashion.—A. Henry Rhind, Esq., F.S.A.

A fragment of copper found in the Campagna near Rome, described as *æs rude*, and supposed to have been used in barter, or in lieu of coined money, at an early period.—Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A.

Battle-axe used by Tippoo Sahib, and stated to have been in his girdle when he was slain at Seringapatam. A dagger is enclosed in the handle. It is of rich work, damascened with gold and silver.—The crease worn by the Sultan of Java, given up by him into the hands of the late Sir R. R. Gillespie, in token of submission, on the capture of the island in 1811.—Edmund Hopkinson, Esq., Edgworth Manor.

Oval silver box of Indian filigree work; and a pair of small cups, of copper beautifully enameled, specimens of Chinese art.—T. D. Scott, Esq.

Oriental powder flask of ivory, sculptured; and another object of similar use, of metal enameled pale blue with black ornaments.—An Indian weapon, silver-hilted, in the original decorated sheath.—Mr. Boore.

#### GLOUCESTER DOCUMENTS.

Several interesting Documents, connected with the history of Gloucester, were exhibited at a conversazione to which the members of the Institute were kindly invited by the Mayor, on the evening of July 20. We are indebted to Mr. Edward Smirke for notices of some of these ancient muniments, which, in accordance with established regulations, could not be removed for exhibition in the Museum with the regalia, seals, and other objects contributed by the Mayor and Corporation. The principal Documents exhibited were as follows:—

Charter of King John, in the first year of his reign, 1199, of franchises to the burgesses of Gloucester, and of further franchises to the burgesses of Gloucester—"de gilda mercatorum." It appears to make a distinction between the burgesses generally, and the burgesses "de gilda." An impression of the Great Seal, in fair preservation, is appended.

There have been also preserved Charters of other Sovereigns—of Henry III., of Edward III., in which especial reference is made to the interment of his father in the Abbey Church of Gloucester, of Richard II., Henry IV., and of subsequent sovereigns, the latest being the charter of Charles II., under which the existing Corporation is constituted. It is dated April 18,



24 Car. 11, (1672), and is printed in the Appendix to Rudder's *History of Gloucester*, p. 1.

Grant by Eliis (*sic*) Giffard to the lepers of St. Sepulchre "juxta Gloucestre," for the souls of his father and mother, and his own, in perpetual alms, of one load of wood (*summam lignorum*) in the winter from All Saints to Holy Cross, in his wood of Brumesfeld, such as one horse could carry; and in summer from Holy Cross to All Saints, three cartloads (*karetas*) of wood. Sealed with his seal; these being witnesses:—Petrus de Piritona, Willelmus Bastard, Patricius de Calc', Johannes Francheval', Galfridus nepos Abbatis, Walterus Toky, Walterus frater Eliis Giffard, Gilbertus Giffard, Eliis de Drois, Symudus (*sic*) de Pic.

The seal is perfect excepting a part of the margin; it displays a mounted figure; a portion only of the legend can be decyphered,—SIGILLVM E. . . . FARD. There were three barons Giffard of Brimsfield in the County of Gloucester, named Elias or Helias Giffard, in the reigns of Henry I. and Henry II. This grant may probably be assigned to some period between 1006 and 1167. Grants by Elias de Giffard to the Abbey of St. Peter, in Gloucester, occur in 1096 and 1121. See Dugdale's *Monast.*, vol. i., p. 544, Cayley's edition.

The document above noticed has been preserved among the muniments of the Hospital of St. Margaret, in the north suburb of Gloucester, founded for lepers before 13th Edw. II. See Dugdale's *Mon Ang.*, vol. vi., p. 761. It may be supposed that the lepers of St. Sepulchre "juxta Gloucestre," were of some earlier foundation, to which the Hospital of St. Margaret succeeded.

A parchment roll, containing the regulations framed by the Abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, as patron of the church and convent of the Hospital of St. Margaret, Gloucester. It prescribes the food and drink to be allowed to the brethren, sets forth their prayers and religious duties, the fees and perquisites of the chaplain of the church there, &c. There is nothing which may serve to indicate the date of the roll, except the handwriting, which is not very decisive in its character; but it may probably be referred to the fifteenth century. The document is wholly in French.

Rental, or register of all rents and possessions, lands and tenements, of abbots, priors, nuns, stewards, and other burgesses and lords within the town (*municipium*) of Gloucester, with langable of the borough of Gloucester, usually collected at Hockday, and "nunc ad Mich' per ministros ballivorum ibidem;" extracted from divers rentals, and computed by Brother Robert Cole, canon of Lanthony, and "rentarius ibidem," A.D. 1455, 33 Hen. VI.

It begins at the High Cross, and so seriatim, "procedendo ad portam australem ex utraque parte regie vie." It is clearly shewn, both in the proeme and in the summary at the end, that the rental was not confined to town lands or revenues, but extended to all.

The arrangement of the names shews also the situation of the different tenements in and on each side of the High Street; the streets and lanes being named in their proper positions.

There are also pen and ink drawings, at intervals, of the several churches at their proper places, the crosses, and the pillory, of which the representation is curious. On comparing these drawings, however, with the existing remains of the buildings, they appear to be mostly conventional, and can scarcely be regarded as accurate representations of the churches, as they anciently appeared, although they may serve to supply some indications of their character or details. For instance, the drawing of St. Nicholas' Church shews

a kind of coronet around the spire, at about mid height, at the position where the spire is now truncated. This, however, as it appears on the roll, does not precisely resemble the present termination of the steeple of that church. This coronet, it may be observed, had been considered as an indication that the church was erected by one of the Kings of England; and Rudder, in his *History of Gloucester*, p. 490, states the conjecture that it was built by King John; whilst Fosbroke rejects the popular notion, and makes the following assertion,—“The fact is, that whenever the top of a spire was destroyed, this was an ancient method of finishing up the stump; it occurs at Minchin Hampton, and many other churches, known not to be of royal foundation.” *Hist. Glouc.*, p. 360. The drawing on Robert Cole’s *rotulus* may suffice to demonstrate the existence of some ornament of this description, encircling the spire in its original proportions, as it appeared in 1455.

On the reverse of the roll is written a genealogy of the Kings of England, from the Conqueror to the accession of Henry VI., with some historical details, and remarks on the character and deeds of each sovereign, especially in regard to his dispositions towards Holy Church. Under the reign of Stephen a record occurs of the foundation of Lanthony Priory, by Milo Fitzwalter, in 1135, stating also that the founder was buried in the chapter house of that monastery. The last event recorded in this regal table is the death of Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI., who came over from France with Queen Margaret, his mother, “with a gret ost,” and was “sley at the batel by syde Tewkesbury, the yere of our Lord 1472.” It was, however, in 1471, on May 4, that the fatal conflict at Tewkesbury occurred; the record upon the roll is not without interest, as regards the somewhat contradictory statements of writers who have related the circumstances of the Prince’s death. Dr. Lingard has observed, that he could perceive no good reason to dispute the common account that, the unhappy captive being brought before Edward IV., the King had the barbarity to strike him in the face with his gauntlet; he was then despatched, it is supposed, by the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester, or by their attendants. That learned historian, however, remarks that there may be exaggerations in this tale of the Prince’s murder; according to one of the statements, he was slain in the field whilst attempting to escape.

The regal table endorsed upon this curious roll is wholly in English; the rental is in Latin. The roll measures 32 ft. 6 in. in length, by 15 in. in width.

Charter of Henry VIII., being letters of endowment, dated September 3, 33 Hen. VIII. (1541) on the erection of the diocese of Gloucester. This important document is given in Rymer’s *Fœdera*, tom. xiv., p. 724, from Pat. 33 Hen. VIII.; also in Dugdale’s *Mon. Ang.*, vol. i., p. 553, Cayley’s edition; and a translation will be found in Rudder’s *Hist. Glouc.*, Appendix, p. xxxvi. The illuminated heading of this charter is of elaborate execution, and it is remarkable as an example of art. It represents the King seated under a canopy of state, and surrounded by his courtiers. At his right stand two personages of mature age, wearing their hats, and one of them holds a wand or stick of office. These may portray the Lord Chancellor, Lord Audley of Walden, and the Lord Treasurer, Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Surrey. On the left of the King stand two courtiers of younger aspect, and before him kneels John Wakeman, the last Abbot of Tewkesbury, appointed the first Bishop of Gloucester; he wears the canonical habit; his crosier under his arm, and his mitre is placed on the ground before him. Near the bishop elect are seen twelve ecclesiastics, each in a white rochet, over a red cassock



which appears at the collar and below the skirt; they wear *almucia* of grey fur. In the charter of foundation, the King limited the establishment to a dean and six prebendaries; the occurrence of twelve persons here accompanying the abbot remains to be explained. The features of the King, and of his great officers of state, are carefully delineated, and present all the individual character of portraits. The entire upper margin of the charter is richly illuminated. In the centre there is a fine achievement of the royal arms, namely, France and England quarterly, impaling the arms borne by Queen Catherine Howard; 1 and 4, *Azure* three *fleurs-de-lis* in pale *or* between two flanches *ermine*s each charged with a rose *gules*, being an augmentation granted to her by the King; 2, *gules* three lions passant *or* a label of three points *argent*, Brotherton; 3, *gules* a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchy *argent*, Howard. *Azure* two lions passant guardant *or*, the verge of the escutcheon charged with four half *fleurs-de-lis* of the second, is sometimes found in the 4th quarter as a coat of augmentation.\* The supporters are, on the dexter side, a golden lion crowned; on the sinister side, a silver lion likewise crowned, being, probably, the white lion of the Howards derived from the Mowbrays. This beautiful achievement is not without interest, since few examples have been found of the arms borne by Catherine Howard, during the brief period that elapsed between her being acknowledged by Henry VIII. as his Queen, less than a month before the date of the charter at Gloucester, and her execution. Among the other illuminated ornaments of the heading, may be mentioned an escutcheon charged with the red cross of St. George on a white field, impaling the arms of France and England quarterly; it is surrounded by a collar of roses and knots. Also a lion sejant, holding an azure banner charged with a *fleur-de-lis*; a red dragon holding an azure banner charged with a cross *or*; a *fleur-de-lis* crowned; and lastly the badge of Prince Edward, on a roundel *or* circle party per pale *azure* and *gules* and radiated *or*, three ostrich feathers encircled by a gold coronet, between the initials—E. P.; beneath the feathers is a scroll, with the motto—*IC DENS (sic)*. This representation of the badge does not precisely agree with any of those described by the late Sir Harris Nicolas, *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi., p. 371. This document is supposed to have come into the custody of the Corporation of Gloucester, with the Cathedral and its possessions, during the Protectorate, under an Act of Parliament for vesting the Cathedral in the mayor and burgesses, for religious uses. This remarkable charter appears not to have been reclaimed at the Restoration.

Exemplification of the Act of Parliament, passed in the time of the Protectorate, as above mentioned, dated Aug. 4, 1657, granting the Cathedral and its possessions to the City of Gloucester, for religious uses. In the initial, a well executed portrait of the Protector is introduced, drawn in black and white, and shaded with the brush, without any color. Among the ornaments of the heading of this document, occur a crowned lion holding a standard, upon which are two escutcheons accosted, as on the seals and coins of the period, one being charged with St. George's cross the other with a harp (England and Ireland); also a dragon holding a banner, charged with a saltire (Scotland). The portrait of Cromwell is delineated with considerable skill. A well preserved impression of the great seal of the Protector is appended. This fine seal was executed by Thomas Simon, when Oliver Cromwell became

\* Compare the arms borne by Queen Catherine Howard, given by Sandford from painted glass in Gresham College Hall; *Geneal. Hist.*, p. 489; Willement's *Regal Heraldry*, p. 73.

Lord Protector, April 22, 1653. The obverse bears a figure of him on horseback, the City of London and London Bridge being introduced in the background. See Vertue's *Works of T. Simon*, plates xvii. xviii.

#### SEPULCHRAL BRASSES OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The following collection, consisting of the principal Sepulchral Brasses existing in Gloucestershire, was exhibited in the Chapter House by the Rev. Herbert Haines. A more complete account of the examples in the county will be given in his forthcoming *Manual of Monumental Brasses*.

#### *Ecclesiastics.*

c. 1460. *Bristol*—Temple Church; an ecclesiastic habited in a cope; palimpsest brass, the reverse of the plate is engraved with a figure of a lady.

1461.—*St. Peter's Church*; Robert Loud, *capellanus*, holding a chalice.

1478. *Cirencester*—Ralph Parsons, chaplain of the chantry of the Holy Trinity (much worn).—c. 1480. An ecclesiastic habited in a cassock.

c. 1520. *Dowdeswell*—An ecclesiastic habited in a cope, semy with *fleurs-de-lis*. It has been supposed to represent one of the family of Rogers, still resident in the parish. It has also been regarded as the memorial of one of the Abbots of Hayles. See Gough's *Sep. Mon.*, vol. i., p. 157. The figure closely resembles that of Robert Langton, Queen's College, Oxford.

c. 1530. *Northleach*—William Lawnder, in a surplice, kneeling at a desk. Gough, *Sep. Mon.*, vol. ii., part 2, p. 150.

#### *Effigies in Military Costume, and Ladies.*

c. 1350. *Tormarton*—Sir John de la Rivière, (matrix, the brass plates lost). He was portrayed, within a floriated cross, holding a church, probably as founder or benefactor towards the fabric.

1392. *Wotton-under-Edge*—Thomas, Lord Berkeley, and his wife; probably engraved at the time of her death, 1392; he died in 1417. The effigies are of life-size, and the memorial is remarkable on account of the collar of mermaids worn by Lord Berkeley. Figured in Hollis's *Monumental Effigies*. The mermaid seems connected with the family as early as 1322; in the Boroughbridge roll a coat of Berkeley occurs—"gules queyntee de la mermounde."

1401. *Dyrham*—Sir Morys Russel, and Isabel his wife.

1438. *Cirencester*—Richard Dixon; figured in Bigland's *Collections*, p. 341.

c. 1450. *Newland*—A knight and lady, portions are lost, and the plates are worn. On a separate plate is a curious representation of the helm, with crest and lambrequins, the crest being a miner, attired in his proper costume, with pick in hand, a mining-hod on his back, and a candlestick between his teeth. It is figured in the *Account of the Forest of Dean*, by the Rev. H. G. Nicholls, p. 217.

1462. *Cirencester*—William Prelatte, with his two wives. Figured in Lysons' *Glouc. Antiqu.*, pl. xvi.

c. 1475. *Bristol*—St. Mary's Redcliffe; Philip Mede, with his two wives; an oblong plate affixed to the wall, under the canopy of an altar tomb.

1523. *Newent*—Roger Porter.

1546. *Weston-upon-Avon*—Sir John Greville.—1559. Sir Edward Greville.

#### *Civilians.*

1396. *Bristol*—Temple Church; demi figure.

c. 1400. *Cirencester*—A merchant with his wife; under their feet are barrels, possibly denoting that he was a brewer or wine merchant



c. 1400. *Northleach*—A wool merchant with his wife; his dress is a mantle buttoned on the right shoulder. Effigies of large dimensions, which have been detached from the slab to which they had originally been affixed.

1400. *Deerhurst*—Sir John Cassy, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 12 Ric. II., with his wife, Alicia, at whose feet is represented her favorite dog, the name being commemorated on a little scroll, inscribed—*Tirri*. Figured in Lysons' *Glouc. Ant.*, pl. xvii.

c. 1430. *Quinton*—Joan Clopton.

1439. *Bristol*—St. Mary's Redcliffe; Sir John Juyn (? Ivyn), Recorder of Bristol; Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1423; Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 1439.

c. 1440. *Cirencester*—Robert Page, wool merchant, with his wife.

1447. *Northleach*—Thomas Fortey, wool stapler, with his wife Agnes, and her first husband, William Scors, tailor, at whose feet are a pair of shears; under the feet of the other male figure is a woolpack. Figured in Lysons' *Glouc. Antiqu.*, pl. xlii.—1458. John Fortey, wool stapler, founder of the nave of the church; effigy with canopy, merchant's marks, &c.; the right foot rests on a sheep, the left on a woolpack. Figured in Lysons' *Glouc. Antiqu.*, pl. xli.

1461. *Rodmarton*—John Edward, a lawyer.

1467. *Chipping Campden*—John Lethenard, merchant, with Joan his wife.

c. 1480. *Bristol*—St. Mary's Redcliffe; John Jay, sheriff of Bristol, with his wife.

1484. *Chipping Campden*—William Gybbys, with his three wives.

c. 1490. *Sevenhampton*—A male figure.

c. 1490. *Northleach*—John Taylour, wool stapler, with his wife Joan.

1493. *Tormarton*—John Ceysyll, *famulus*.

c. 1500. *Cirencester*—A man with his wife.

1501. *Northleach*—Robert Serche, with his wife.

1518. *Eastington*—Elizabeth Knevet.

1519. *Gloucester*—St. Michael's; William Henshawe, bell founder, (his figure now lost), several times Mayor of Gloucester; with Alice and Agnes, his wives. Representations of a bell and tripod pot accompanied this memorial. Fosbroke, *Hist. Glouc.*, p. 357.

1519. *Minchinhampton*—Edward Halliday, with his wife.

1526. *Northleach*—Thomas Bushe, wool stapler, with his wife.

1529. *Gloucester*—St. Mary de Crypt; John Cook, with his wife.

c. 1530. *Minchinhampton*—John Hampton, with his wife; figures in shrouds.

1587. *Cirencester*—Philip Marner.—1626. Mr. John Gunter, with his wife.

With the above were exhibited a select series of examples from other counties, comprising the most remarkable Sepulchral Brasses of every period and class. This interesting collection was contributed by the Rev. Herbert Haines, the Rev. Dr. White, and Mr. Charles Faulkner, F.S.A. The Rev. Samuel Lysons exhibited a fac-simile of the inscription, preserved in the church at Pauntley, Gloucestershire, to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Gyles Pole, of Saperton, knight; she was daughter and one of the six coheireses of Thomas Whyttington, Esq., of Pauntley, who died in 1546. See the pedigree of the Whittington family, in the *Model Merchant of the Middle Ages*, by the Rev. S. Lysons, recently published, in which a most interesting investigation of the story of Richard Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London, will be found.





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